*CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE INTRODUCTION OF IRON*

*Critically examine the political, economic & social changes experienced by communities in*

*Southern Africa from the Late Stone Age to the Early Iron Age period.*

*Economic changes*

*Political changes*

*Social changes*

*THE LATE IRON AGE*

*THE GREAT ZIMBABWE STATE*

*Questions:*

*-Account for the rise of the Great Zimbabwe state.*

*-Discuss the controversies relating to the origins of the Great Zimbabwe state.*

***-Critically examine the factors that led to the decline of the Great Zimbabwe state.***

***ORIGINS;***

***-According to D.N Beach in his book Zimbabwe before 1900 “most of the accounts on the rise of the Great Zimbabwe appeared to have suffered the pendulum effect." This means that the writer expresses one factor at the expense of the other.***

***-The major source of history about the state is oral tradition & archaeology.***

***-no primary sources about the state have been available.***

***-the major sources of controversy about the origins of the state are about who built it, when was it built & why was it built?***

***-however historians & archaeologists have attempted to resolve this controversy.***

*-they are agreed that the state is one of the great achievements of the Late Iron Age period which came into existence by 1100 A.D.*

*-the state reached its height of prosperity in the 14th & 15th Centuries.*

*-by 1450 the state had been abandoned.*

*THE CONSTRUCTION CONTROVERSY*

*-there are 2 theories that try to explain who built the state;*

*(a)The foreign origin theory*

*-it argues that the state was of foreign origin & was built by more civilised people & not Africans.*

*-it links the building of the Great Zimbabwe to the Jews, Arabs, Phoenicians & even the Japanese.*

*-One Arabic document which supports the theory was produced by Al Masudi & in it he observed that was very old & could be associated with Queen Sheba of Arab.*

*-this was supported by a German traveller Karl Maunch*

*-However all these supporters of the theory paid too much attention on the stone buildings & ignored other important factors such as the site of Great Zimbabwe.*

*-this site, it should be noted consisted of very simple villages built in an African style which is enough evidence to prove tha it was built by Africans.*

*-therefore in this regard the foreign origin theory lacks enough scientific backing.*

*-above all it regards the African societies of being backward & unchangeable as well as lacking the ability to develop without foreign aid.*

*(b)The African origin theory;*

*- It dismisses the foreign origin theory & argues that the state is of African origin.*

*-it was developed by archaeological historians R. Sammers & P. Garlake.*

*-they argue that the Great Zimbabwe of recent origin & unquestionably African in every detail.*

*-they concluded that the artefacts found at the site indicated Shona traditional cultures e.g pottery of different sizes ,shapes & styles were discovered at the site. Also African styled villages at the site are the same as those used by the Shona people today*

*-another evidence is the material that was used in building the Great Zimbabwe, that is the vast resources of granite rock which is still found today at the site & other madzimbabwe dotted around the country.*

*-moreover there is the existence of other madzimbabwe dotted around the country e.g. Khami & Dhlodhlo.These ruins reflect the local style & culture.*

*-in addition the stone wall reflects the style of Mapungubwe state from which the Great Zimbabwe adopted its culture.*

*- All this is good evidence to support the African origin theory.*

*-never the less radio-carbon dating established that the Great Zimbabwe is an Iron Age culture that was built by the Africans.*

*THE TIME SENSE CONTROVERSY*

*-the controversy attempts to discover when Great Zimbabwe was built.*

*-radiocarbon dating evidence indicates tha it was built between 1100 A.D & 1350 A.D.*

*-other historians have indicated that it was built around 1200 A.D 1350A.D & 1400 A.D.*

*THE WHY IT WAS BUILT CONTROVERSY:*

*-it attempts to explain why the Great Zimbabwe was built.*

*-the reasons are also affected by the pendulum effect.*

*The trade stimulus theory;*

*-it argues that the rise & development of the state was motivated by the existence of regional & intercontinental trade especially in gold & ivory.*

*-this trade enabled the rulers of the state monopolise it & traded with the Arabs & Swahili at ports along the Zambezi river e.g Sena & Tete.*

*-they obtained a lot of items including guns & ammunition which allowed their armies to fight successful wars of expansion.*

*-Archaeological evidence discovered at the site includes guns, glass products, jewellery e.t.c.*

*-all this points out that trade was a significant factor in the rise & development of the state.*

*-also there has been substantial evidence of trade with the Ingombe Illede from Zambia.*

*-As a result of this trade the rulers became very rich, powerful, built alliances & fought successful wars of expansion from which they obtained wealthier & prestige.*

*Criticism of the trade theory:*

*-it supposes that the reasons for the rise & development are found somewhere &not locally meaning that the Africans are not capable of developing themselves.*

*-it is also argued that most of the trade items found were luxury items e.g. beads,cloth,glass,plates & ceremonial hoes.These had little impact on the rise & development of the state.*

*-some historians argue that Great Zimbabwe might have become a centre of gold & ivory trade since it obtained much of its strength from military power based on the wealth of cattle herds.*

*-some historians  such as W. Rodney have argued that trade led to underdevelopment because it the state of plenty of non-renewable resources & this eventually led to the decline of the state..*

*The cattle factor:*

*-it was suggested by P.Garlake.*

*-in his book Pastoralism at Great Zimbabwe he argued that G.Z was a product of cattle.*

*-he was supported by people like J.H Bannerman who surveyed the G.Z settlement & observed that the area was reach in sweet & sour pastures that were good for cattle keeping.*

***-because of this they argued that it was cattle keeping that made the ruling class to be richer & therefore men married more wives & had many children who joined the expanding army.***

***-this army became very powerful & fought several wars of expansion***

***-the same army defended trade & helped in the collection of taxes as well as helped the rulers to control other significant resources such as land which was vital for successful agriculture,pastures,hunting grounds & minerals..***

***-However other historians such as D.N Beach argue that G.Z was not only a pastoral community .He suggest that a combination of factors such as trade & cattle were the reasons behind the rise & Development of the state.***

***The religious factor:***

***- Other historians have argued that G.Z was not only a trade centre but also a religious centre.***

***-this implies that religion also played an important role in the rise & development of the state.***

***-according to D.P Abraham, the spirit of Chaminuka in the 1960s indicated that the people of G.Z were deeply religious & were therefore attracted to the centre***

***-in line with this religion an ideology that unite the people of G.Z & reinforced the political authority of the government of the state.***

***-it should be remembered that the rulers of G.Z were not only political figures but were believed to possess divine authority hence they controlled tradition, beliefs & the law in the state***

*-also the rulers presided over during religious ceremonies where they asked ancestor to increase fertility, successful harvest, more rains & for protection of livestock.*

*-other historians argued that the Chigwagu,Rusvingo & Dzauranda spirit mediums at the state are regarded as the founders of the Dzimbahwe Confederacy.*

*-However even if this theory lacks strong scientific backing it attempts to explain the significant of religion in the rise of the state*

*Environmental factors:*

*-the strength of environmental factors especially land is that most economic activities e.g. agriculture, hunting, mining & fishing are directly linked to the environment.*

*-G.Z had plenty of land with fertile red & black soils which were suitable for agriculture.*

*-also there were also plenty of sweet & sour pastures good for livestock keeping.*

*-these factors enabled the Shona to carry out successful economic activities.*

*THE ARCHAELOGY OF GREAT ZIMBABWE*

*What evidence is there to suggest that G.Z relied on trade for its survival?*

*-the art of stone building was made possible by the availability of plenty of granite rock.*

*-radiocarbon dating in the 1960s of some important artefacts found at the site indicated dates of about 500 A.D.This according to T.Huffmann indicated that G.Z could have possessed some pottery which had a layout of Mapungubwe state which is dated earlier than G.Z. He maintains that the people could have copied from it when it was declining & while G.Z was rising to become the strongest & wealthiest state.*

*-new evidence in 1970s indicated that between 1075 A.D & 1090 A.D people of the Gumanye culture settled in the area building several villages.*

*-they built villages on the hill top were Gumanye pottery was dug out from the houses made of pole & dagga.*

*-figurines of cattle & women were also found & these could possibly indicate the importance of women & cattle in the society.*

*-there was the development of new pottery from around 1100 A.D.*

*-gold ring were discovered there & these could indicate trade contacts. Some historians argued that this is when stone building began.*

*THE STONE WALLS OF GREAT ZIMBABWE*

*-several theories have been put forward to account for the reasons why the walls were built.*

*-Privacy- this is supported by P Garlake who observed that ordinary people did not have to see the way the ruling class lived behind the walls.*

*-also the inside the Great Enclosure were several passages that made it even more private.*

*-some suggest that they were built to power, prestige& wealthy of the Kings. It could have taken resources & power to mobilise people to build such structures*

*-others say that they were built for the security if the rulers.*

*THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION*

*-at the top of the political ladder was the King & important members of the royal family & they lived at the hill complex.*

*-they had unquestionable control of the state administration & its activities.*

*-the King had several duties among them, he was the Head of state, selected chiefs &*

*Commanders, received & handled reports from all parts of the state, distributed land to*

*his people, made laws, he was the Chief Judge & made final decisions. He was the Commander – in - Chief of the army& declared war or make peace, protected his subjects, was the High Priest, received tribute, distributed cattle for the kuronzera system, stored & distributed grain during famine.*

*-the above duties of the King reflect how to a greater extent he was the pivot of the state administration machinery.*

*-as his power increased, he extended his influence beyond the boundaries of the state.*

*-He was assisted by the State Council which was made up of trusted people.*

*-there official duty was to advise the King & implementing the policies of the state.*

*-they also comforted the king during difficult times.*

*-there were also Provincial Chiefs who received & accepted the royal fire.*

*-they helped the King to administer outlying areas collecting tribute & keeping the king's herd of cattle.*

*-also important were District Chiefs who controlled life in the Districts. They settled land*

*Disputes & gave report to Provincial Chiefs & this kept the king informed about the activities in the state.*

*-the District chiefs received reports from Village Heads who controlled life in the villages.*

*-they settled minor disputes & reported to District Chiefs.*

*-at the bottom of the political ladder were Family Heads who controlled family activities.*

*-they helped to conduct small village traditional ceremonies e.g. kurova guva & gave*

*advice to young people in the villages.*

*THE GREAT ZIMBABWE ECONOMY*

*-According to D.N Beach the G.Z economy was diversified. It was based on several lines of production.*

*Trade*

*-it was a very important branch of the economy. Both long distance & local trade were practised.*

*-they conducted long distance trade with the Swahili & Arabs along the Zambezi river trade route ports such as Sena ,Tete & at the East coast of the Indian Ocean.*

*-From this trade the Africans obtained glass beads, glassware, guns & ammunition, lamp holders, boxes e.t.c.*

*-in return they offered gold, ivory, rhino horns & several crafts.*

*-this trade resulted in good relations & the foreign traders paid taxes to conduct trade in the state.*

*-this is evidenced in the Portuguese documents that indicate that the rulers of G.Z got 50% profit from the trade in gold & ivory.*

*Pastoralism*

*-both livestock keeping & crop cultivation were practised & these contributed greatly to the economy of the state.*

*-archaeological findings of cattle bones shows that cattle keeping was a major activity*

*-the King had his herds which he gave ordinary people for safekeeping. The people were allowed to milk the cattle & kill for meat as well as use to pay lobola.*

*-they practised rotational grazing whereby they went to the highlands in summer & to the lowlands in winter.*

*Crop cultivation*

*-they also grew a variety of drought resistant crops such as sorghum, millet, rapoko, watermelons, calabashes e.t.c.*

*-crop cultivation was a women's activity done using simple iron tools. They suffered from wild animals & frequent droughts.*

*-some historians have argued that crop cultivation was the mainstay of the economy. This is because G.Z had red & black soils & received a fair amount of rainfall.*

*-all this promoted crop production. The products provided food to people & this promoted population growth.*

*-surplus produce was used for local trade.*

*Gold Mining*

*-it was an important activity that resulted in trade. Eventhough some historians have argued that there were no gold mine s in G.Z, the existence of furnaces indicate its occurrence. It could probably have been practised around the boundaries of the state & then finally processed in the state.*

*-this gold mining was seasonal & they used shaft mining*

*-it was a risky activity because it involved travelling to the mines & then carrying the minerals back to the state for trade.-other minerals mined included copper & iron as evidenced by various artefacts found in the state.*

*Hunting*

*-they hunted a variety of animals such as elephants, rhinos ,lions,buck,kudus e.t.c. & it was controlled by the King who had groups of skilled hunters.*

*-products of hunting were used for long distance trade as well as meat that were used to improve their diet.*

*-gathering was usually done by women from where they obtained herbs for medicine, vegetables, fruits, bird's eggs, termites & caterpillars.*

*Tribute*

*-G.Z was a powerful state tha exercised control over several other tributary states.*

*-these states paid tribute to the King using items such as ivory,gold,labour,cattle ,jewellery e.t.c.*

*-this tribute brought in a lot of wealthy that made the Kings to be very rich & powerful.*

*Fishing*

*-the area around G.Z contains several rivers & streams from which the people obtained large amounts of fish for food.*

*Small scale crafts*

*-several other crafts were practised e.g weaving, pottery making, ironsmithing, stone carving, and blacksmithing e.t.c.*

*-this is evidence by findings of clay furnaces which suggest that smelting & smithing were highly specialised crafts that were important to the economy*

*Raiding*

*-it was practised on independent states tha refused to recognise the of the G.Z state.*

*-from these raids cattle, grain, minerals & even women & children were obtained.*

*Question:*

*“Trade or agriculture." Which gave more contribution to the G.Z economy?*

*THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION*

*-G.Z was made up of several cultural groups e.g the Mapungubwe, Gumanye, Mapeta, Dziwa & Hungwe people.*

*-all believed in the High god whom they prayed through ancestors & participated during rainmaking ceremonies.*

*-the King & the royal family lived in luxury i.e in stone houses wore jewellery & cloth away from the common people.*

*-they believed the Hill was sacred & therefore it became a religious shrine.*

*-the mysterious soapstone bird played a crucial transaction during religious ceremonies.*

*-the Shona priests used the birds to interpret the Voice of Shiri yaMwari*

*-it was through these activities that G.Z became the centre of religion & culture of the state.*

*THE DECLINE OF THE GREAT ZIMBABWE*

*-several theories have been put forward to try & explain the collapse of the G.Z state.*

*-the most convincing one has been that it did not collapse but shifted its centre the Dande Valley where it became known as the Mutapa state.*

*-accordingly the appointment & function of chiefs, the culture & religious beliefs remained deeply rooted at G.Z.*

*Succession disputes & Civil wars*

*-After 1850 the glory of the G.Z had vanished. This was fuelled by rebellions & succession disputes emanating from poor political organisation of the state.*

*-According to Chigwedere the collapse of the G.Z was triggered by a civil war in1450 in which Mutota was defeated*

*-together with his supporter Chingoo, he moved to the Dande Valley retaining the Mutota chieftainship.*

*Loss of Trade control*

*-by 1450 the state was showing signs of loosing gold trade to the Ingombe Illede people from the North.*

*-It was this decline in the valuable trade that made the rulers of the state to move closer to reduce the cost of long distance trade.*

*-Above this decline was aided by a decline in the population of important wild animals such as elephant & rhinos.*

*Destruction by fire*

*-other historians have upheld the view that G.Z was gutted by fire.*

*-Journalist R.N Hall came across fossilised ashes which are linked to the fire.*

*-these fires have been blamed to the Nguni incursions in the 1830s.*

*-however this view failed to realise that the incursions took place after the state had already declined.*

*Drought*

*-a series of drought have created famines & ravaged the population.*

*-worse still the pastures dried out & drinking water became short in supply.*

*-the disaster is believed to have caused the population to migrate.*

*Salt shortages*

*-salt which was a strategic trade commodity became scarce hence the people moved to the salt rich Dande Valley.*

*Overpopulation*

*-it is agreeable among historians that at its peak G.Z had a population of about 10 000 people.*

*-such a huge population could have become a burden to the environment given that it had a circumference of 7 km.*

*-according to historians the factors that had favoured the site had declined.*

***-the land become so scarce given the shift cultivation that they practised.***

***-the same happened to timber,firewood,wild animals,grazing land e.t.c.***

***-in the light of this view of the depletion of environmental resources the people of G.Z saw it necessary to find a new area to settle & this area later turned out to be the Dande Valley***

***“Great Zimbabwe declined due to ecological factors." Discuss.***

## *THE MUTAPA STATE*

## *Questions:*

## *ORIGINS*

***-Historians are agreed to the fact that the Mutapa state rose after the decline of the Great Zimbabwe state. There is a plenty of archaeological evidence that suggest that the 2 states are related.***

*-it was the second successor state to the G.Z after the Torwa which was based at Khami in the south west of the plateau.*

*-the last G.Z ruler is believed to have sent his son Nyatsimba Mutota to the north to find salt & a place to settle. This place turned out to be the Dande Valley where he & his army conquered the area & was given the name Munhumutapa (Lord of the conquered lands).*

*-from there the name became the title of all the rulers that came after him.*

*-the Dande area had plenty of elephants for ivory, timber, fertile agriculture lands & minerals. It was also close to the Zambezi river trade route & trading centres such as Sena & Tete.*

*-Mutota & his son Matope who succeeded him brought more land under their control & placed their relatives as chiefs in the conquered areas.*

***-by 1500 it became one of the most powerful of the time.***

***FACTORS THAT LED TO THE RISE OF THE MUTAPA STATE:***

***THE SALT THEORY***

***THE TRADE THEORY***

***THE POWER THEORY***

***THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION***

***-To what extent was the Mutapa Political system one of checks & balances (democratic)?***

***-Euro-centric historians argue that African political systems were characterised by despotism (cruelty) & lack of consultation between the King & the people.***

*-however in the case of the Mutapa state researches indicate that although there was a high degree of centralisation of power there was always a mechanism to check & counter balance the powers of the King*

*-despite even though the political system can be described as democratic according to S.I.G Mudenge, the system was neither oppressive nor democratic, but suited the culture of its people & was a guarantee to the survival of the state.*

*THE KING*

*-he was at the top of the political ladder was the King together with important members of the royal family.*

*-they had unquestionable control of the state administration & its activities & commanded allegiance to their subjects.*

*-the King had several duties among them, he was the Head of state, selected chiefs &*

*Commanders, received & handled reports from all parts of the state, distributed land to his people, made laws, he was the Chief Judge & made final decisions. He was the Commander – in - Chief of the army& declared war or make peace, protected his subjects, was the High Priest & was described as semi-divine because of his closeness to the mhondoro,he received tribute & distributed cattle for the kuronzera system, stored & distributed grain during famine.*

*-the above duties of the King reflect how to a greater extent he was the pivot of the state administration machinery.*

*-as his power increased, he extended his influence beyond the boundaries of the state.*

***-succession to the throne of the King was based on the system of primogeniture (the legal right of a son to inherit his father's property after his death.)***

***-any change to this mechanism was where there was no heir to the throne by primogeniture.***

***-it has been argued by historians that the change to the system of primogeniture has been attributed to the decline of the empire in the 18$^{th}$ & 19$^{th}$ century for such changes triggered succession disputes that disunited the people in the state.***

***-this was because the Mutapa inherited the throne through the system & this became the weakness that led to a chain of succession disputes that later triggered civil wars.***

***-he king used several strategies to control the affairs of the state.***

*(a)the army- it is argued that the Mutapa had a large & powerful standing army even though many historians disagree to this .they argue that during emergencies the Mutapa relied on soldiers supplied by provincial chiefs from Barwe Manyika,Uteve,Dande,Mbire,Madanda,Korekore e.t.c.*

*-the army was used to protect the king, to defend  the state, helped the king to control trade & hunting, to maintain law & order, fought wars of expansion, punished offenders, cultivated the king's fields, collected tribute*

*(b)Royal fire – it was kept burning at the court of every provincial chief. The fire symbolised the power & authority of the Munhumutapa & at the end of the reign of a Munhumutapa messengers would relight the provincial fire using that one at the King's court.*

*(c)Tribute – it was paid in various forms e.g livestock, grain, minerals e.t.c. & it was a source of wealth & a method of political control.*

*-However the King ruled with a lot of consultation using several political branches such as the State Council.*

*STATE COUNCIL*

*-The State Council was made up of trusted people some who were even trusted with carrying out the Mutapa's function.*

*-officials of the council included the*

*(a) Nengomasha*

*-he was the senior & most important official in the Council after the King. He was the Governor of all provinces.*

*-he reported to the King directly & regularly & his main role was to advise the King on issues of succession.*

*-he was a high ranked military official who brought together all provinces into state i.e his office was an instrument of national unity.*

*(b)Mukonohasha*

*-he was the next important official who was the Captain General of the army.*

*(c)Ambuya*

*-she was the chief treasure.*

*(d)Nyandoro*

*-he was the chief musician.*

*(e) There were several officials in the lower ranks but all were regarded as the wives of the King.*

*-there official duty was to advise the King & implementing the policies of the state.*

*-this shows that they were close to the Mutapa.*

*Female officials:*

*-the Mutapa political system has been described as gender sensitive as the King recognised & made full use of women in politics.*

*-there were several Royal wives eventhough some were not necessarily the King's wife.*

*-according to S.I.G Mudenge the King chose 9 wives.*

*-these included;*

*(a) Mazvarira- she was not the King's royal wife but a close relative of the King. In the 17 th century she became the spokesperson of the Portuguese & monitored the activities of the state*

*(b) Nehanda-she was the second wife & her main duty was to monitor the activities of the Muslim traders*

*(c) Nyazvidza- she was the third wife & according to Mudenge she was the King's real wife.*

*-she stayed at the palace & was served by servants who were all women.*

*The remaining six wives either had no clear duties or their duties were not very clear.*

*-they also comforted the king during difficult times.*

*PROVINCIAL CHIEFS*

*-there were also Provincial Chiefs who received & accepted the royal fire.*

*-they helped the King to administer outlying areas collecting tribute & keeping the king's herd of cattle.*

*DISTRICT CHIEFS*

*-also important were District Chiefs who controlled life in the Districts. They settled land*

*disputes & gave report to Provincial Chiefs & this kept the king informed about the activities in the state.*

*-the District chiefs received reports from Village Heads who controlled life in the villages.*

*-they settled minor disputes & reported to District Chiefs.*

*-at the bottom of the political ladder were Family Heads who controlled family activities.*

*-they helped to conduct small village traditional ceremonies e.g. kurova guva & gave*

*advice to young people in the villages*

*MILITARY ORGANISATION*

*-it has been argued that the Mutapa had no standing army, but relied on soldiers supplied by provincial chiefs in times of emergency. As noted by T. Barnes through such an arrangement the Mutapa could raise an army of about 300 to 500 men within a 24 hour period*

*-it should be noted that the Mutapa state had been a conquering state & therefore should have kept a standing to ensure it s political survival.*

*--such an arrangement as argued by historians became a source of political weakness that greatly contributed to the collapse of the state.*

*-as from the 1690s the military organisation improved with the introduction of the Nyai/Slave armies. These were armed with traditional weapons such as bows & arrows, battle axes, spears & knobkerries.*

*-as noted by D.N Beach these armies began to serve their chiefs as semi professionals in return for wives & cattle, but later became part of the usual standing army.*

*-there are reports that by the 17$^{th}$ century the state had acquired guns from trade with the Portuguese even though there uses in battle remained limited.*

*-the armies went to war under the leadership of Mukonohasha*

*-the army itself was divided into smaller units under a sub commander who was usually the subject chief who would have contributed his men.*

*-the army had several duties such as raiding, collecting tribute e.t.c.*

*THE MUTAPA ECONOMY*

*-the economy was diversified with 3 main means of production i.e crop cultivation & pastoralism, trade & mining.*

*-many historians have argued that these could have been the backbone of the economy.*

*Agriculture:*

*-using shifting cultivation the Mutapa people cultivated a variety of crops among them finer millet, bulrush millet, maize & a variety of sorghum. By 1500 yams, rice, maize & sugarcane were cultivated later after being adopted from the Portuguese during trade.*

*-grain became a staple of their diet with the surplus being added to feed the expanding army & King's court.*

*-accordingly this agriculture facilitated productivity in all sectors of the economy since food was essential to their survival.*

*Pastoralism*

*-the people kept a variety of a livestock*

*-the cattle served a variety of purposes & added plenty of meat & milk to the diet to supplement to the increasing population, wives, households & children from the defeated kingdoms.*

***Trade***

***Mining:***

***-it was an important activity that resulted in the production of gold, copper & silver. These minerals were used for long distance trade.***

***-this gold mining was seasonal & they used shaft mining***

***-it was a risky activity because it involved travelling to the mines & then carrying the minerals back to the state for trade.***

***Hunting & gathering:***

***-they hunted a variety of animals such as elephants, rhinos ,lions,buck,kudus e.t.c. & it was controlled by the King who had groups of skilled hunters.***

*-products of hunting were used for long distance trade as well as meat that was used to improve their diet.*

*-gathering was usually done by women from which they obtained herbs for medicine, vegetables, fruits, bird's eggs, termites & caterpillars.*

*Tribute*

*-the Mutapa was a powerful state that exercised control over several other tributary states.*

*-these states paid tribute to the King using items such as ivory,gold,labour,cattle ,jewellery e.t.c.*

*-this tribute brought in a lot of wealthy that made the Kings to be very rich & powerful.*

*Fishing*

*-the state contained several rivers & streams from which the people obtained large amounts of fish for food.*

***Small scale crafts***

***-several other crafts were practised e.g weaving, pottery making, iron smelting, stone carving, and blacksmithing e.t.c.***

***-this is evidence by findings of clay furnaces which suggest that smelting & smithing were highly specialised crafts that were important to the economy***

***Raiding***

***-it was practised on independent states that refused to recognise the of the Mutapa state.***

***-from these raids cattle, grain, minerals & even women & children were obtained.***

***Small scale crafts:***

***-these included smelting smithing, pottery, basketry & jewellery making.***

***THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION***

*-the society was divided into two i.e. the ruling class & the common people. However strictly speaking this wasn't distinct between the groups*

*- this is supported by W.G Randles who observed that there was no class structure because the aristocracy & the commoners' relation was one of co-existence & mutual benefits rather than exploitation.*

*-among the commoners for e.g were the disabled people labelled as the King's poor & these were given resources to ensure survival.*

*-the aristocracy lived in fairly luxury as shown by imported product they used*

*-there was division of labour according to sex & age while status depended on profession of which the ones with wealth became politically powerful. social customs included burial rites, unveiling of the tombstone, & there were initiation ceremonies for both boys & girls. These were led by aunties, grandmothers & fathers.*

*-these ceremonies imparted skills & manners into the youth.*

*Religion*

*-they believed in the sacred Supreme Being Mwari or Musikavanhu whom they prayed through ancestors represented by spirit mediums.*

*-they believed in family spirits called vadzimu & national spirits called Mhondoro, he.*

*-religion played an important function in the politics of the society since the Shona common belief fostered unity & stability.*

*-the King was described as semi divine & was the High priest & therefore his legitimacy was not challenged as it was considered to have been authorised by God.*

*-this enhanced his power & prestige.*

*-other priest were involved in political functions such as the crowning of the King & giving the King advice*

*-annual ceremonies were a common feature of the Mutapa religion e.g the rain making ceremonies.*

*-to them drought & famine were signs of angry spirits*

*-they believed in life after death, avenging spirits, & kutanda botso & consulted witch doctors especially after death.*

## *SWAHILI & PORTUGUESE MERCHANT CAPITALISM IN THE ZIMBABWE PLATEAU & THIER EFFECTS ON THE MUTAPA STATE*

## *Questions*

## *THE SWAHILI MERCHANT CAPITALISM IN THE MUTAPA*

## *PORTUGUESE PRESENT ON THE ZIMBABWE PLATEAU 1500-1850*

## *THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRAZO SYSTEM IN THE ZAMBEZI VALLEY*

## *THE DECLINE OF THE PRAZO SYSTEM*

## *COMMENTS ON SWAHILI & PORTUGUESE MERCHANT CAPITALISM IN THE ZIMBABWE PLATEAU*

## *THE DECLINE OF THE MUTAPA STATE:*

***-according to historians by 1600 the Mutapa state had been reduced to a pale shadow of its former self.***

*-by1800 it covered the provinces of Dande &Chidima only &by the 1st half of this 19th century only the inhospitable & tsetse infested Chidima province remained.*

*-this is supported by D.N Beach who observed that what remained of this once powerful state in the 20th century was finally dealt with by the portuguese & British imperialism.*

*- INTERNAL FACTORS:*

*-Succession disputes – the policy of primogeniture used for succession created internal squabbles among the many sons of the Mutapa & as a result at many occasions the succession went to non deserving candidates who were weak & inexperienced thus failing to manage the politics of the time.*

*-these disputes led to civil wars in which the Chiefs fought over control of agric land, pastures & political power e.g after the death of Gatsi Rusere in 1624 there followed 40 years of civil war between his son Kapararidze & his uncle Mavura.*

*-to support the above Needham argues that after the death of Matope in 1480 his successor son Nyahuma was political immature as compared to vassal Changa & Torwa.The two rebelled against Nyahuma with Changa founding the ruling dynasty which later formed the Rozvi state. In the end some provincial chiefs fell under control of the Changa.*

*-in addition it has also been observed that the remaining chiefs took advantage of the confusion & broke away. As a result the Mutapa began to lose its political grip on these chief who ended up refusing to pay tribute & this reduced the wealth of the state.*

*-for about 500years of its existence the state had grown too large for one King to manage its affairs. while Mutota & Matope were effective statesman their successors lacked such an ability thus making divisions necessary. The major problems were poor communication between the King, Chiefs & ordinary people & the failure to mantain a large army to control the chiefs.*

*-The state was affected by serious droughts between 1795 onwards. This is supported by Mudenge who observed that there was a severe drought between 1825 & 1830.The drought ravaged the whole of the Zambezi Valley, killing livestock, destroying pastures, dried rivers & destroyed crops. Desperate to survive many people migrated to find resources elsewhere.*

*-another factor was the depletion of natural resources such as decline in gold production which affected external trade.*

***EXTERNAL FACTORS:***

***-it is believed by many historians that external factors accelerated rather than causing the decline of the Mutapa state. This is because from about 1480 the state had begun to show signs of crumbling & the external factor came in to accelerate the process around 1600.***

***-The Maravi invasion:***

***One external factor was invasion of the state by the Maravi people from the North of the Zambezi region during the reign of Gatsi Rusere forcing him to seek assistance of the Portuguese thereby successfully chasing them out***

*-However despite this success he & his Nengomasha were charged with treason. The charges triggered a rebellion by their relatives & these rebellions spread into provinces such as Manyika, Uteve & Barwe. The Portuguese again helped him to contain the rebellions*

*-however it is regrettable that despite the positive contribution of the Portuguese he failed to regain full control of state.*

*The influence of the Portuguese:*

*-another external factor was the Portuguese who made an extra effort to take over control of gold trade & interfered with internal politics leading to the death of Father Gonzalo da Silveira.*

***-this presented the Portuguese with a chance to interfere by encouraging succession disputes. This is supported by Beach who argues that, the collapse was motivated by the external enemies such as the Portuguese who took advantage of the disputes to cause political disunity in the state by interfering with internal politics there by eroding effectively the political system of the state.***

***-at times the Portuguese turned some of the Kings into their puppets thus undermining the independence of the state. This can be seen when Gatsi Rusere was helped by the Portuguese to expel the Maravi people from the state. In return he signed a treaty which resulted in him losing a lot of land & gold mines thereby contributing to the steady decline of the state.***

***-above all more & more Portuguese were allowed to enter the state.***

*-these people enslaved the Africans & formed slave armies which were used to raid many other Shona chiefs thus making the Portuguese to dominate many parts of the state.*

*-above all on several occasions the Portuguese supplied military weapons to many vassal chiefs to help rebellions. These chiefs became very stubborn & ended up refusing to pay tribute.*

*-British imperialism:*

*-in 1890 the British sent an ultimatum to the Portuguese to leave the Zambezi valley which was to be occupied by the B.S.A.C.*

*-it was this invasion by the British that gave the Mutapa state the final death blow.*

*THE ROZVI STATE*

*Questions*

*ORIGINS*

*-the origins of the state are controversial & schools of thought have come up with different conclusions.*

*(a)-according to this first school of thought, the Rozvi state was an offshoot of the Mutapa state.*

*-accordingly the first Changamire, Dombo had become a rich cattle owner in the Mutapa State.*

*-for his outstanding performances he was awarded a lot of cattle& land, the elements which were to become the basis of his career.*

*-he then formed a private army to herd his cattle at a time when the Mutapa was deeply involved political instability trying to resist the Portuguese influence.*

*-as a result he attracted a large following & moved south west of the empire were he attacked the Torwa state, absorbed it's people & established the Rozvi empire with his capital at Danamombe.*

*-in other words the Rozvi empire became a recovering branch of the Mutapa state.*

*-he went on to expel the portuguese from the Zimbabwe Plateau & from thereafter the Rozvi state rose to become a political giant in the region.*

*-this is supported by historians such as Basil Davidson who argues that the Rozvi was a southern Shona empire founded by Dombo who took advantage of the violence, wars & confusion triggered by the portuguese in their attempt to conquer  the Mutapa state between 1684 & 1696.*

*(b)-the second school of thought asserts that the Torwa state existed independently & assumed a new name with Dombo emerging to the leadership from a family that held significant military & religious significance.*

*-However the various arguments above are still open to criticism especially if one considers the sources used to obtain the information.*

*-evidence from oral tradition used by Beloz & Davidson is less reliable as some vital information could have been lost through selectivity, subjectivity & fallibility of memory.*

*-according to D.N Beach “the origins of the Rozvi state are characterised by myth making historians & archaeologists..."This therefore makes it difficult to treasure some findings about the origins of the Rozvi state.*

*-Despite all these argument what is agreeable is that the Rozvi were Shona in origin & shared the Moyondizvo totem, a symbol of Rozvi identity that became a symbol of unity throughout its existence.*

*THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE*

*-*

*-*

*-*

*-*

*-*

*-*

*-*

*THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION*

*-at the top of the political ladder was the King & important members of the royal family.*

*-the King was referred to as the Mambo or Changamire & was the most important political figure in the empire.*

*-they had unquestionable control of the state administration & its activities.*

*-the King had several duties among them, he was the Head of state, selected chiefs &*

*Commanders, received & handled reports from all parts of the state, distributed land to*

*his people ,he was the law giver , the Chief Judge & made final decisions. He appointed & dismissed officials. He was the Commander – in - Chief of the army& declared war or make peace, protected his*

*subjects, was the High Priest, received tribute, distributed cattle for the kuronzera*

*system, stored & distributed grain during famine.*

*-the above duties of the King reflect how to a greater extent he was the pivot of the state administration machinery.*

*-his position was hereditary. This is supported by T .Barnes who observed that a system of collateral (supporting) succession based on primogeniture was used.*

*-its weakness however was that it offered no guarantees against disputes among the Mambo's sons & his many wives*

*-as his power increased, he extended his influence beyond the boundaries of the state.*

*-eventhough the Mambo was the most important political figure he ruled through the advice of the state council*

*-this State Council which was made up of trusted people (provincial, district, village chiefs, religious leaders, army commanders & royal wives).*

*-their official duty was to advise the King & implementing the policies of the state.*

*-they also comforted the king during difficult times.*

*-the state was divided into provinces, districts & villages all connected by a high degree of centralisation which ensured efficient running of the empire.*

*-there were also Provincial Chiefs who received & accepted the royal fire.*

*-they helped the King to administer outlying areas collecting tribute & keeping the king's herd of cattle.*

*-also important were District Chiefs who controlled life in the Districts. They settled land*

*Disputes & gave report to Provincial Chiefs & this kept the king informed about the activities in the state.*

*-the District chiefs received reports from Village Heads who controlled life in the villages.*

*-they settled minor disputes & reported to District Chiefs.*

*-the political structure evolved to the lowest level of imba administered by saimba (family head) who controlled family activities.*

*-they helped to conduct small village traditional ceremonies e.g. kurova guva & gave*

*advice to young people in the villages.*

*Above all these structure an intelligence gathering network kept the King well informed about the developments in the empire.*

*MILITARY ORGANISATION*

*-the state had a large & powerful standing army which was highly skilled in the art of warfare as it was highly drilled & disciplined.*

*-because of its prowess the Portuguese even thought the Changamire was a wizard who used magic tricks during warfare.*

*-according to oral tradition the army was led during battles by a military commander known as Tumbare.*

*-there was close control by the Changamire of all the conquered territories through military force.*

*-the security if the King was provided by a regular bodyguard known as the Ngwanagwana (wide awake).*

*-the army was mobilised by whistles & drums after which 2000 & 3000 soldiers would assemble for an expedition.*

*-the army was equipped with bows & arrows, battle axes, knobkerries & guns obtained from trade with the Portuguese.*

*-they also used the cow horn formation to be used 100 years later by Tshaka as a significant fighting strategy.*

*-the Rozvi rose to become the most powerful & feared state south of the Zambezi before the arrival of the Mfecane groups.*

*THE ROZVI ECONOMY*

*-the economy was built along crop cultivation & pastoralism.*

*-many historians have argued that these could have been the backbone of the economy.*

*Trade*

*-after expelling the Portuguese the Rozvi began to dominate the trade at Delagoa Bay (Maputo) with t terms of the trade to the benefit of the Portuguese.*

*-in this trade the African vashambadzi played a significant role*

*-the Rozvi  with the Portuguese also at Masekesa & Zumbo*

*-all individuals in the state were allowed to conduct their own trade*

*-this trade became an important branch of the Rozvi economy for it fostered internal loyalty to the Mambo e.g he received tribute from his subject from which he used the items for long distance trade.*

*-this trade enabled the Rozvi to wealth especially from gold & ivory trade. It was this wealth that was used to establish towns like Naletale, Dhlodhlo.Zinjanja e.t.c.*

*-according to T. Barnes from the trade the black & white cloth (calico) became the traditional regalia for the Rozvi people.*

*Pastoralism*

*-the Changamire dynasty began as cattle keepers & cattle keepers.*

*-the cattle served a variety of purposes & added plenty of meat & milk to the diet to supplement to the increasing population, wives, households & children from the defeated kingdoms.*

*Agriculture:*

*-The state was built along crop cultivation & pastoralism & some historians have indicated that this could have been the basis of the economy*

*-using shifting cultivation the Rozvi cultivated a variety of crops among them finer millet, bulrush millet, maize & a variety of sorghum. Yams, rice, maize & sugarcane were cultivated later after being adopted from the Portuguese.*

*-grain became a staple of the Rozvi diet with the surplus being added to feed the expanding army & King's court.*

*-the dynasty started as cattle herders & they remained cattle herders. These cattle added plenty of meat & milk to the diet of the ever increasing Rozvi population.*

*Mining:*

*-done in the same way as in the Mutapa.*

*Hunting:*

*-done in the same way as in the Mutapa.*

*Tribute:*

*-paid in by tributary chiefs & conquered Kingdoms*

*Fishing:*

*-done in the same way as in the Mutapa*

*Small scale crafts:*

*-these included smelting smithing, pottery, basketry & jewellery making.*

*THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION*

*-the Rozvi stayed in villages of people of the same lineage many who were of the Moyondizvo totem. Their houses were made of pole & dagga.*

*-marriage of people of the same totem was not allowed.*

*-marriage was important & polygamy was allowed & man paid lobola using cattle, hoes, axes e.t.c.*

*-there were initiation ceremonies were boys were taught to become man & girls to become women.*

*-the people worked together during difficult tasks e.g. cultivation, fishing, thrashing grain e.t.c.*

*-there was division of labour .i.e woman cultivated fields & gathered while men hunted & herded the King's cattle.*

*Rozvi religion*

*-religion was monotheistic with the Rozvi believing in the concept of the High God (Mwari cult) who they believed was the giver of rain & children.*

*-They believed this Mwari spoke through thunder & manifested in lightining.They also believed in spirit mediums (mhondoro) & vadzimu who communicated with Mwari on behalf of the people*

*-The King was the most important official in the socio – religious system activities as he was the chairman of the traditional & religious ceremonies where the laws of the land were drafted, offenders punished & outstanding warriors rewarded.*

*-The Mambo was the High priest while his people were very religious. They prayed to Mwari through ancestors while they also believed in life after death & kurova guva & witch craft, ngozi (avenging spirits).They also believed the hills were sacred.*

*-religion was a unifying factor since it brought the state under one umbrella thereby creating cohesiveness. This is supported by T.Barnes who observed that the power of the territorial mediums (most important in the area) resolved succession disputes & could fail a potential successor after a spiritual test.*

*-these religious mediums had representatives in the state council & reported to the King on what would be happening in the state.*

*THE DECLINE OF THE ROZVI STATE:*

*INTERNAL FACTORS:*

*-Succession disputes – the policy of primogeniture used for succession created internal squabbles among the Mambo's many sons. Eventhough there are no well documented cases historians made intelligent guesses such happenings*

*-disputes occurred & continued among many competing Rozvi lineages*

*-these led to civil wars in which the Chiefs fought over control of agric land, pastures & political power.*

*-a good e.g is chief Vavudzi & Gumboremvura who became rebels ,took advantage of the internal squabbles & broke away together with a sizeable number of followers & declared themselves independent. These civil wars disturbed economic activities.*

*-remaining chiefs refused to pay tribute & this reduced the wealth of the state.*

*-some provincial chiefs & fell under control of the Ndebele.*

*-poor communication between the Changamire, Chiefs & ordinary people because the state was too big.*

*-The state was affected by a serious drought between 1795 – 1800.The drought killed livestock, destroyed pastures, dried rivers & destroyed crops. Desperate to survive many people migrated to find resources elsewhere.*

*-another factor was the depletion of natural resources such as decline in gold production which affected external trade.*

*EXTERNAL FACTORS:*

*-the Portuguese encouraged succession disputes.*

*-the Portuguese also took control of trade.*

*-the state was invaded by the Nguni groups which were running away from the Mfecane e.g. Zwangendaba, Soshangane & Mzilikazi who finally fought & defeated the Rozvi.*

*-these groups for a decade raided the state & left a mark of destruction that gave the final death blow to the Rozvi.*

*THE NDEBELE STATE*

*ORIGINS*

*Questions*

*-Discuss how Lobengula dealt with internal & external pressures during his reign.*

*THE POLITICAL ORGANISATION*

*-Mzilikazi left Zululand with more than 200 people. This was a good number of people to establish a powerful kingdom.*

*-it should be remembered that the number grew as they fought, defeated & incorporated several Nguni refugees (the Tswana, Sotho, Griqua e.t.c) along the way.*

*-the state consisted of the;*

*(a)Central State (Ilizwe*

*-it was under the direct control & authority of Mzilikazi & was made up the original & senior Ndebele lineages.*

*(b)Vassal States*

*-these were tributary states that paid tribute permanently to Mzilikazi. Most later adopted Ndebele language & customs.*

*-the state covered a radius of 80km.Its administration was highly centralised & all powers lay in the hands of the king.*

*-the King occupied the top position of the political ladder. He was the head of the state administration machinery, the commander in chief of the armed forces, law maker, land giver, High Priest, received tribute, and controlled hunting. mining Trade while he could also declare war or make peace.*

*-he was assisted by senior state officials (Indunas).these kept the KingMzilikazi well informed about the activities in the state.*

*-Vassal chiefs paid unquestionable allegiance to the King.*

*-the state was organised along military lines making it to be well prepared for any external acts of aggression.*

*-it was also divided into regimental towns controlled by age regiments. These regiments & regimental towns were controlled by Indunas who were army commanders.*

*-the Indunas were handpicked & appointed by Mzilikazi personally.*

*-their positions were not hereditary but were determined by ability, loyalty & hardworking. This contributed so much to the stability of the state & reduced any chances of succession disputes.*

*-in addition the powers of the king & stability of the Kingdom was strengthened by products obtained from raiding e.g. cattle, minerals, grain, women & children*

*-Moreso the King was the High priest & was considered to posses divine powers thus making him to preside over important traditional & religious ceremonies.*

*-it must be noted that religion contributed much to the unity & stability in the state e.g the inxwala ceremonies considered by historians as "a force of collective strength" was observed by everyone in the state.*

*THE NDEBELE ECONOMY*

*-It has always been popular opinion among historians that the Ndebele were raiders. Indeed it is true that raiding was a fundamental activity in the Ndebele economy but other activities also existed in the state & could have played equally essential functions.*

*Raiding:*

*-it was a traditional activity even during the Ndebele migration to Zimbabwe. It continued & remained an important activity which defined the relations with her neighbours.*

*-the Ndebele depended on raiding the Shona for the continuous supply of grain, cattle, women, children & manpower.*

*-raids were often extended into Botswana among the Ngwato of Botswana who were led by Khama. It was for this reason that Khama assisted the Pioneer Column to invade Zimbabwe.*

*-the also raided the Lozi of Zambia led by Lewanika.*

*-should have these raids continued especially among the Shona they could have ran into extinction.*

*Pastoralism:*

*-cattle occupied a pivotal role in the Ndebele society & most of it was acquired through raids, tribute & trade.*

*-the king had his own private herds looked after by his regiments eventhough private individuals were allowed to own their cattle.*

*-the King also loaned some cattle to the Shona as a way of exercising control. These Shona chiefdoms would look after the king's cattle & surrender them when required to do so.*

*-cattle had a variety of uses e.g food, transport, trade e.t.c.*

*Crop cultivation:*

*-they were also cultivators who grew a variety of crops including drought resistant sorghum, millet, rapoko, watermelons for subsistence*

*-they practised shifting cultivation which was organised along family lines.*

***-they produced a lot of surplus which was used for barter trade***

***-this crop cultivation was even practised during their migration.***

***Trade:***

***-evidence available indicates that the Ndebele traded with the Portuguese, the Boers & the British.***

***Hunting:***

***-it was a controlled activity with the King having his own hunting bands.***

***-they hunted a variety of animals which mostly provided items used for trade.***

***Iron smithing:***

***-as farmers the demand for iron made the Ndebele to produce their own farming tools. In addition they made their own implements, spears, knives & axes & these were important for raiding & warfare.***

*Craftwork*

*-it included weaving, basketry. pottery, and jewellery making e.t.c.*

*-it produced shields, military weapons, skin aprons. ornaments e.t.c.*

*Tribute:*

*-it was a significant activity & was paid by all social groups to the king.*

*THE SOCIAL ORGANISATION*

*-the society contained different social groups such as the Khumalo, Sotho, Pedi, Xhosa, Mpono e.t.c. it was stratified & had 3 distinct social classes.*

*(a)Zansi*

*-it made up about 15% of the population & consisted of the original Khumalo & other Nguni elements that had left Zululand with Mzilikazi. It was considered as the royal group & was very priviledged, respected & stayed at the centre of the state.*

*-marriage between the Zansi & other groups was discouraged.*

*(b)Enhla*

*-it made up 25% of the population & consisted of those that were absorbed along the way e.g the Tswana, Pedi e.t.c.*

*-originally they were considered South African & paid tribute. Some were drafted into regiments, became herdsman e.t.c. They were not allowed to marry the Zansi but were encouraged to speak Ndebele & observe Ndebele customs.*

*(c)Hole*

*-they occupied the bottom part of the social ladder & consisted of the Shona & the Leya who were looked down upon.*

*As for their general social systems the Ndebele were intensely religious people who worshipped God (Umkhulunkhulu) through sprit mediums (Amadlozi).*

*-they conducted religious ceremonies during which the King presided.*

*-the Khumalos (Zansi) married among themselves though they were later allowed to marry the enhla.The Hole married among themselves.*

*-polygamy was allowed & lobola was paid using cattle, grain, iron tools e.t.c.*

*-the inxwala ceremony was held annually & was attended by everyone.*

## *NDEBELE SHONA RELATIONS*

## *THE MYTH VERSUS REALITY*

### *The myth*

*-The old school of thought has often described the Ndebele – Shona relations of the 19th century a far from being cordial. They argue that the relations were purely that of the Master & Servant or the horse & the rider.*

*-they believe that the Ndebele as masters depended on raiding the locals i.e the Shona(servants)at will & whenever they ran short of supplies such as cattle,grain,labour e.t.c.*

*-the raided are believed to be the Shona (Kalanga, Shangwe & Hwange).*

*-these groups are said to have lived in constant fear of the Ndebele.*

*-the raids as observed by historians were motivated by the resistance of the Shona to the encroachment of the Ndebele.*

*-The above assertion was also supported by the B.S.A.C in its effort to justify the Anglo-Ndebele War of 1893-1894. & the 1896-7 risings.*

*-the company argued the Shona throughout Zimbabwe were terribly affected by the raids which disrupted the Shona socio-economic & political systems thereby putting them at the risk of extinction.*

*-to justify the above Fredrick Selous the hunter summarised the relation by acknowledging that “the poor Mashona,unskilled in war scattered all over the country without control & fell an easy prey to the invaders, This made the vultures & hyenas(ndebele) to feast on the leftovers in the devastated homes. There goats, sheep & cattle were driven by the conquerors while their children were taken as slaves. "*

*-The above assessment by Selous justifies the view that the relations were bitter & disrupted the Shona way of life.*

*-from the perspective of the raids one gets the impression that the Shona during certain times of the year ran away from their homes & sought refuge in the mountains & while hiding the Ndebele would take advantage & loot the Shona produce that would last them until the next season.*

*The truth;*

*-is that the above view while true to some extent has been exaggerated. This is supported by some historians who argue that the Ndebele authority exercised & felt in certain sections of Zimbabwe.*

*-along these lines the Shona were less affected by the Ndebele authority & raids. It should therefore be realised that several forms of cordial relations existed between the Ndebele & the Shona.*

*-there was peaceful co-existence between the groups as the Shona chiefs who recognised Ndebele authority were spared from the raids & instead were allowed to remain in their positions as chiefs, eventhough they were expected to pay tribute.*

*-also peaceful methods such as the Shona system of kuronzera mantained smooth relations between the groups. The Ndebele distributed cattle to several Shona chiefdoms for safekeeping. In exchange the Shona would send young boys to join the Amabutho.*

*-in addition during special occasions such as the inxwala ceremonies, the Ndebele paid tribute to great Shona spirits such as Chaminuka, Nyamuswa & Wanewawa.*

*-furthermore there were several intermarriages especially along lineages & clans plus many other general marriages & these contributed immensely to the unity & stability in the state.*

*-Finally there was trade between the groups since the Ndebele were pastoralists while the Shona were farmers.*

*-*

*RELATIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS:*

*Relations with the Shangani of Soshangane*

*-both were Nguni groups & were products of the Mfecane. They shared the same culture & history making their relations very brotherly. As aresultSoshangane gave Mzilikazi wives to even improve the relations further. They traded & exchanged goods since the Shangani obtained several valuable items from the Portuguese.*

*- Relations with the Lozi of Lewanika:*

*-they were seldomly raided by the Ndebele thereby somehow giving the Shona peace & protection from any other group that intended to raid them.*

*- Relations with the Ngwato of Khama:*

*-the relations were sour because they were traditional enemies as the Ndebele had raided the Ngwato on several occasions on their way to Zimbabwe. This is indicated later when Khama provided military assistance to the B.S.A.C to colonise Zimbabwe.*

*- Relations with the Boers:*

*-they were friendly as confirmed by the signing of the Grobler treaty in 1887.*

*THE DECLINE OF THE NDEBELE STATE*

*-towards the end f the 19th century the state was affected by imperialist forces as a number of Europeans sought to invade the state for a variety of reasons.*

*-the first to come were the missionaries, hunters & concession seekers who all paved way for the colonisation of Zimbabwe hence the saying that the flag followed the cross.*

*-In addition the Anglo-Ndebele War gave the final death blow that saw the demise of the state.*

*Succession disputes*

*-the coming of Lobengula to the throne has been regarded as one of the major factors that contributed to a political crisis that weakened the state. Historians are convinced that Lobengula's succession was welcomed by Europeans in Matebeleland at the time these groups had already established relations with Mzilikazi.*

*-as a result of the disputes Lobengula faced serious threats from several Ndebele groups that argued that the throne should have been given to Nkulumane who had fled down south fearing for his life.*

*-there was also opposition from Zwangendaba under the leader Mbigo who claimed relations with Mzilikazi.*

*-around 1870 there emerged the possibility of a military alliance between Zwangendaba & the whites & this worsened the external pressure.*

*-Lobengula also faced a lot of pressure from concession seekers.*

*THE COMING OF EUROPEANS TO ZIMBABWE*

*-the first group of Europeans to come to Zimbabwe was made up missionaries, traders, hunters & explorers & concession seekers.*

*-the first to make contact in Zimbabwe were Robert Moffat(missionary),Fredrick Selous(hunter) & David Livingstone(explorer).*

*-after them came many other Europeans.*

## *THE COMING OF MISSIONARIES:*

## *AIMS OF THE MISSIONARIES:*

***To spread Christianity (gospel).***

***To spread education (reading, writing, mathematics & geometry).***

***To introduce new methods of doing business.***

***To introduce new methods of doing farming.***

***To introduce new medicines.***

***To stop evil practices e.g. witchcraft & raiding.***

***To trade with Africans.***

***To pave way for colonization.***

## *MISSIONARY ORGANISATIONS & THEIR LEADERS*

| *MISSIONARY ORGANISATION* | *LEADER* |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| ***London Missionary Society(L.M.S)*** | ***Robert Moffat, J.S Moffat, Thomas Sykes, Thompson, Reverend C.D Helm, Thomas Morgan.*** |
| ***Paris Missionary Society*** | ***Francis Colliard*** |
| ***Anglicans*** | ***Knight Bruce*** |
| ***Catholics*** | ***Father Law*** |
| ***Dutch Reformed Church*** | ***Michael Buys*** |
| ***Jesuits(Catholics)*** | ***Father Law*** |
| ***Berlin Missionary Society*** | ***Batholomew Kroot*** |
| ***Methodists*** | ***L.H Baker & John White*** |

## *GENERAL ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSIONARIES:*

***The L.M.S led by R. Moffat was the first to arrive in Zimbabwe.***

*-they became friends of Mzilikazi & in 1859 Mzilikazi allowed them to build a mission station at Inyati.*

*-11 years later in 1870 they built another station at Hope Fountain.*

*-Many other mission stations were built in both Matebeleland & Mashonaland especially up to 1900 e.g.*

| *MATEBELELAND* | *MASHONALAND* |
|---|---|
| *Inyati(1859)* | *Chishawasha(1891)* |
| *Hope Fountain(1870)* | *St Augustine(1894)* |
| *Empandeni(1884)* | *Hatzel(1891)* |
| *Mposi(1886)* | *Mt Selinda(1893)* |
| *Matobo* | *Waddilove(1892)* |
| *Matibe(1886)* | *Morgenster(1891)* |
| *Mzila(1879)* | *Zimuto (1886)* |
| | *Chivi(1876)* |

*-Every mission consisted of a school, hospital & a farm.*

*-The school helped to educate the Africans by teaching those skills like reading, writing, mathematics, geometry, metalwork, building & carpentry. They also printed books*

*-These skills helped in the construction more schools, clinics & better houses.*

*-The schools also made great attempts in introducing Christianity.*

*The hospital provided treatment & medication to Africans.*

*-As a result diseases such as small pox & chicken pox were treated.*

*-The farm produced food for the African communities & gave jobs to the Africans.*

*-They were also taught new farming methods & treated (inoculated) cattle.*

*-These schools, hospitals & farms improved the lives of Africans.*

*-in the communities the missionaries introduced Christianity. This helped to reduce evil practices such as civil wars & the raiding of the Shona by the Ndebele.*

*-the missionaries also established trade with the Africans because most people were rich business people.*

*-However some of the activities of the missionaries paved way for the colonization of Zimbabwe by Europeans.*

*Question: To what extent did the Missionaries paved way for colonisation?*

*Contribution:*

*They helped in the signing of treaties that led to the colonisation of Zimbabwe e.g the Moffat Treaty (1888) & the Rudd Concession (1888).*

*They taught Africans skills so that they could be used by Europeans in the process of colonisation.*

*They wrote letters for the King.*

*The mission stations attracted Europeans & provided them with shelter.*

*Some missionaries stayed with the Europeans.*

*The missionaries had important knowledge about Africans. They gave this knowledge to the Europeans.*

*The roads built were used by the colonizers.*

*The Africans converted began to hate their relatives & helped the missionaries.*

*Some missionaries encouraged European governments to colonise areas where the Africans refused to be converted.*

*Some missionaries also repaired guns.*

*Other factors that contributed to the colonisation of Zimbabwe:*

*Availability of raw materials e.g. minerals.*

*They wanted land for farming.*

*They wanted markets.*

*They wanted African labour.*

*Lack of African unity.*

*The activities of hunters who provided information about Zimbabwe's wealth to the colonisers.*

*HOW SUCCESSFUL WERE THE MISSIONARIES IN THEIR ACTIVITIES BETWEEN 1850 & 1900?*

*MATEBELELAND:*

*-the missionary activities i Matebeleland have been widely accepted as a failure by many historians. This is because when the first missionaries sent by Lobengula on the Matebele Mission arrived the King Mzilikazi showed little attention to them.*

*-as a result eventhough they were allowed to stay their mission was faced with serious challenges.*

*-they faced serious opposition from the Ndebele people who had been sharply warned by their King to stay far away from the missionaries.*

*-eventhough the King did not show open confrontation, he did not accept their new teachings. This was because he placed a heavy ban on preaching the gospel & all those who wished to convert to Christianity were threatened to be murdered. This was because Mzilikazi & his people believed that christian teachings undermined the importance of the existing political, economic & social teachings*

*-the reaction of the Ndebele to the arrival of the missionaries sow how the missionary activities were doomed to fail from the beginning.*

*-in addition  to the Ndebele Christianity was an alternative religion which was likely to threaten the position of the King who was an important religious figure to the Africans.*

*-moreso Christianity condemned raiding which was a pillar of the Ndebele economic order.*

*-as a result the Ndebele state became an infertile soil for Christianity to grow.*

*-this was evidenced by the fact that for 30 years before the introduction of colonial rule missionary activities in Matebeleland made no gains & in the first 20 years no converts were made.*

*-the failure of the missionaries can also be evidenced by the fact that eventhough the Inyati station was established no converts were made at the station.*

*-in the state Mzilikazi took advantage of their technical skills & used them to repair guns, inoculate cattle & treat the sick Ndebele people.*

*-it was 11 years later that another station was opened at Hope Fountain by Reverend C.D Helm.*

*-in addition didn't see the importance of literacy to the Ndebele people.*

*- the failures also because the Ndebele system of administration was efficient without literacy. Also the Kings did not see the need to be part of the whole economic system of Southern Africa.*

*-infact they accepted the opening of christian mission station in the hope that the missionaries will persuade Transvaal not to invade the ndebele state.*

*-also he wanted to discourage them from supporting Zwangendaba & his group who were also a threat to the Ndebele.*

*-However other historians observed that they were accepted as agents of trade. By 1890 eventhough several people attended churches it was only for the purpose of getting financial benefits as the missionaries paid people for attending church services.*

*MASHONALAND*

*-in Mashonaland (a territory under Ndebele influence), he refused to give the missionaries permission to set up stations therefore before 1890 no stations were established in Mashonaland.*

*-in all the other areas within Mashonaland but not under the influence of Lobengula, missionary efforts were blocked by the influence of the Portuguese. & the Boers.*

*-this is evidenced by the fact that in 1877 Francis Colliard of the Paris Missionary Society attempted to set up a station in Chief Mashayamombe's area but was removed by force by the Ndebele Amabutho.*

*-however positive successes missionary activities were realised after 1890 when there was British influence in Mashonaland.*

*-after 1890 several stations were set up.*

*-in these areas the number of converts began to increase continuously & the people began to accept Christian standards*

*-school were built were Africans were taught to read & write. In addition the missionaries managed to structure African languages, produce the alphabet & reduced the local languages into written form books , translated religious & educational books & printed them in both Ndebele & Shona.*

*-they also produced grammar*

*-on farms new crops were introduced, new skills such as craft, woodwork & metal work were also taught.*

*-the failure of the missionaries frustrated & angered them & as a result they turned strongly against the Africans .In the years that followed their activities promoted colonisation.*

*Many people resisted to accept missionary activities because:*

*Africans did not want to leave their African traditional religion.*

*They did not want to learn a new language.*

*Christianity criticised African systems such as raiding.*

*It attacked African political systems.*

*They suspected they were agents of colonisers.*

*The education they wanted to spread was not meaningful to Africans.*

*They were discouraged by traditional leaders.*

***Methods used to resist:***

***They moved away from mission stations.***

***They formed African Independent Churches.***

***Refused to attend schools.***

***Expelled missionaries.***

***Killed some missionaries.***

***Refused to give the missionaries help.***

***Accused the missionaries of being spies.***

***Punished or killed potential converts.***

***Did not allow missionaries to get to some areas.***

***Refused to work for the missionaries.***

***Refused to accept gifts from missionaries.***

***Some Africans practiced Islam.***

***TRADERS***

***-traders like Gorge Wester spread rumours about the abundance of gold ,ivory ,& other minerals in Zimbabwe.***

*-such rumours stimulated interest in people like Cecil John Rhodes who later occupied Mashonaland & Matebeleland.*

*-also the exaggeration of the wealth in Zimbabwe attracted more to the white who later had interest in colonising Zimbabwe.*

*HUNTERS*

*- e.g Fredrick Selous obtained a lot of knowledge about Mashonaland & even wrote books & reports about the region.*

*-in 1889 when C.J Rhodes planned to bring Central Africa under British control. It must also be realised that it was elous who guided the Pioneer Column on its way to Mashonaland.*

*-in 1889 he obtained a verbal mineral concession from Chief Mapondera who was independent from Lobengula's influence.*

*CONCESSION SEEKERS*

*- e.g Charles Rudd, Piet Grobler, Thomas Baines & Lippert all who were agents of colonialism.*

*-individuals like Rhodes had an ambition to achieve his Cape to Cairo dream & paint Africa red.*

*-the scramble for Africa increased the competition for Zimbabwe.*

***THE SCRAMBLE OF AFRICA***

***THEORIES ABOUT THE SCRAMBLE:***

***ECONOMIC THEORIES:***

***POLITICAL THEORIES:***

***SOCIAL THEORIES:***

***THE BERLIN CONFERENCE:***

***AIMS:***

## *RESULTS OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE:*

*THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE*

*Questions*

*-The colonisation of Zimbabwe is centred around Cecil John Rhodes.*

*-he came to Africa driven by a mentality of colonisation.*

*-he believed that the British were a superior race that is the first flower of civilisation.*

*-he thought that the British system of government was a reflection of democracy, peace & liberty*

*-therefore he had a strong feeling that the system should be spread to all the other parts of the world.*

*-in addition he knew of the existence of gold deposits & thee presence of the Boers made him feel threatened & he decided to act quickly.*

*-between 1879 & 1890 Lobengula was under pressure from concession seekers as well as from his own m which forced him to expel the whites.*

*REASONS FOR THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE*

*-Zimbabwe had the potential to supply the much needed raw materials to feed the expanding industries in Europe e.g gold, ivory, timber.*

*-the discovery of gold & diamonds in South Africa created a mentality that these were available in the whole region including in Zimbabwe.*

*-the Boers wanted to encircle the Transvaal so that they will prevent the expansion of the Boers.*

*-Rhodes wanted to paint Africa red by creating a chain of British territory stretching from Cape to Cairo.*

*-Zimbabwe's geographical location as a landlocked country made it possible to be a safe place people to stay.*

*-Zimbabwe's well watered & fertile savannah soils were good for European farmers.*

*-the Boers of South Africa were always a constant threat to Rhodes & this accelerated the move by Rhodes  & his people to obtain concession with Lobengula.*

*-by 1890 he Boers, Germans, British & Portuguese were fighting to obtain concessions from Lobengula. The concessions would allow them to do their activities in the area.*

*-in the competition Britain was represented C.J.Rhodes who wanted to link central Africa to Egypt while Portugal wanted to link Zimbabwe to her colonies of Mozambique & Angola whereas the Boers wanted to expand their territory North of the Limpopo.*

## *THE PERIOD OF CONCESSION SEEKERS (1870-1890)*

*-Lobengula became the King of the Ndebele in 1870 thereafter he was faced with a lot of pressure from concession seekers from different European countries*

*-as a result he ended up giving into signing concessions.*

*-in April 1870 he signed his first concession with Thomas Baines.*

*THE BAINES CONCESSIONS*

*-it was a verbal agreement signed between Lobengula & Baines.*

*-through it Lobengula allowed Baines to mine for gold in the area between Gweru & the Hunyani River.*

*-eventhough he discovered the gold Baines's company lacked enough financial resources to continue with the mining activities.*

*-unfortunately he died in 1873 before registering the concession.*

*THE TATI CONCESSION*

*-it was a written agreement between Lobengula & the London Limpopo Company.*

*-the concession allowed the company to mine gold in the Tati area.*

*-it must be remembered that the Tati area between Khama of Botswana & Lobengula of Matebeleland was in dispute between the two.*

*-therefore through the concession the company was allowed to operate machinery, to construct building s & a road to Shashi.*

*-in return Lobengula was to be paid 60 pounds a year.*

*-however the company found very little gold.*

*-the move by Lobengula to sign concessions opposed his father's policy of refusing to give the Europeans concessions*

*-according to historians his change of policy was in the hope that should there be trouble the whites would support him.*

*-however these first two concessions had no significant impact in Matebeleland.*

*-the failure of the first attempts to mine gold in Zimbabwe reduced pressure for the concession seekers in the Ndebele state during the time as well as the scramble for Africa.*

*-by 1887 Lobengula was the most important African King North of the Limpopo as he was the most powerful & influential within the region*

*-therefore the Boers & the British who desperately wanted concession competed over him.*

*-it should not be forgotten that the Boers of the Transvaal Republic wished to expand northwards.*

*THE GROBLER TREATY (1887)*

*-it was a non-aggression treaty signed between Lobengula & Piet Grobler who was sent by the Boer republic of South Africa.*

*-it was a treaty of friendship.*

***Terms of the Treaty***

***-they agreed on everlasting friendship between the Ndebele & the Boers.***

***-Lobengula was recognised as the King of the Ndebele.***

***-Lobengula was to provide military assistance to the Boers whenever he was asked to provide.***

***-Lobengula was to allow people with passport of the Boer Republic into the Ndebele state.***

***-Lobengula agreed to have a Boer Ambassador to stay in the Ndebele state.***

***-Lobengula agreed to catch & sent criminals who ran away from the Boer Republic.***

***Effects of the Treaty***

***-It gave the Boers unclear rights in the Ndebele state.***

***- Protected the Ndebele state from invasion.***

*-It delayed the invasion of the Ndebele state by other groups.*

*-made the British to be angry.*

*-raised the attention of the British & pushed them into action.*

*THE MOFFAT TREATY (FEB 1888)*

*-the success of the Boers in obtaining the Grobler treaty shocked the British who swiftly moved into action.*

*-Rhodes was worried that if the Boers formed an alliance with the Ndebele this would kill his Cape to Cairo dream.*

*-as a result in 1888 he persuaded J.S Moffat a former missionary at Inyati to negotiate an agreement with Lobengula.*

*-it must be remembered that Moffat had left missionary to take a British political post as a foreign affairs Minister in charge of Matebeleland.*

*The request by Rhodes pleased Moffat who had always wanted to see the Ndebele people destroyed because they had refused to accept Christianity.*

*This is supported by historians who argued that the request satisfied Moffat who many years ago had concluded that the Ndebele were miserable people & it would be able sing if they would be destroyed.*

*-on the other hand Lobengula honestly thought that he was negotiating with an old friend yet Moffat was doing his best to assist the British in their occupation of Matebeleland.*

*-as a result Lobengula cancelled the Grobler treaty & signed the Moffat Treaty with the British.*

*Terms of the Treaty*

*-Lobengula agreed the Ndebele were to be friends of the British.*

*-Lobengula agreed not to sign any other treaty without informing the British meaning that any other concession seeker had to ask for permission from the British to work in Matebeleland.*

*-Lobengula agreed to allow the British to carry out mining in the Ndebele state.*

*-Lobengula agreed to be a personal friend of the Queen.*

*Effects of the Treaty*

*-it tied Lobengula to the British only.*

*-it prepared the foundation for future agreements between the British & the Ndebele.*

*-Lobengula was fooled for he had signed away his tactics of playing one group against the other*

***When the Boers who were operating in Transvaal & Namibia as well as the Portuguese in Mozambique heard about the treaty, they protested.***

***-it is unfortunate that the British Prime Minister Lord Salisbury even threw his support that Matebeleland was now under the British***

***In summary it mearnt that the treaty totally excluded all the other powers from competing in the scramble for Matebeleland.***

***However eventhough the British lacked enough financial resources, Rhodes promised that if he was given the Charter he would fund the process using his own money.***

***THE RUDD CONCESSION (SEPT 1888)***

***-it was a consolidation of the Moffat Treaty & was signed between Lobengula & the British.***

*-it was a result of Rhodes' feeling that the Moffat Treaty had weaknesses & that Lobengula might be tempted to cancel it since after it was obtained many concession seekers had begun invading Matebeleland*

*-as a result Rhodes sent a high powered delegation of carefully chosen men to negotiate another treaty with Lobengula.*

*-The men chosen by Cecil John Rhodes were;*

*Charles Rudd – a British businessman, Rotchford Maguire – a lawyer, Francis Thompson an interpreter who spoke Ndebele very well & Reverend C.D Helm – a witness & a trusted missionary friend.*

*-the group managed to see Lobengula after 6 weeks 7 it was Helm who influenced the King into signing the treaty saying Rhodes was dependable friend.*

*-similar support was given b Lobengula's Indunas Lotshe & Sikombo who had been bribed.*

*-also Rudd had promised Lobengula that if granted the concession he would protect Matebeleland by putting adverts in newspapers to repel any other concession seekers in the area*

*-this statement show how Lobengula was fooled into signing the agreement as it was never done*

*-also most of the verbal terms were empty promises e.g that only 10 men would come to Matebeleland & that each would dig one hole*

*Terms of the Treaty*

*Written Terms*

*The British promised Lobengula;*

*£100 every month.*

*1000 rifles & 10 000 rounds of ammunition.*

*A gunboat to be placed in the Zambezi River.*

*-In return:*

*Lobengula agreed to give the British exclusive mining rights of metals & minerals in his country.*

*Lobengula agreed to allow the whites to do anything necessary to make their activities successful.*

*Verbal Terms:*

*Not more than 10 men to come into Matebeleland.*

*Each of the white ten had to dig one hole.*

*No machinery or workers were to come to Matebeleland before paying a deposit of guns.*

*All white coming had to surrender their guns to Lobengula.*

*All whites had to be under Lobengula's control.*

*Rhodes promised not to stay permanently.*

*Rhodes was to advertise the Rudd Concession in Newspapers.*

*Effects of the Treaty;*

*Lobengula lost his authority.*

*The Ndebele lost their freedom & independence.*

*-After getting the Concession Rhodes went to see Queen Victoria in Britain were he was given the Royal Charter.*

*THE ROYAL CHARTER:*

*-it was a written permission given to Rhodes by the Queen to allow him to colonise Zimbabwe.*

*-the Queen gave Rhodes permission because:*

*Britain was busy preparing World War 1.*

*Britain was worried about her own political problems.*

*Rhodes promised to use his own money.*

*Contents /Provisions of the Charter:*

*To promote good governance.*

*To promote peace & order.*

*To give mining concessions.*

*To distribute land to the settlers.*

*To create banks.*

*To construct roads, railway lines e.t.c.*

*To introduce a money economy.*

*To abolish slave trade.*

*To ban the sale of drugs alcohol & drugs.*

*To respect Africans & their traditional beliefs.*

*THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY (BSAC):*

*-it was formed by C.J Rhodes in 1889 to colonise Zimbabwe.*

*-after getting the Charter Rhodes came back to South Africa & created the Pioneer Column to invade Zimbabwe.*

***Promises made to the pioneers:***

***Hefty (big) salaries.***

***15 gold claims.***

***3000 acres of land.***

***THE MOVEMENT OF THE PIONEER COLUMN:***

***The Pioneer grouped & started their journey in Botswana.***

***They were given help by the leader of Botswana named Khama.***

***Khama gave them 1000 policemen for protection.***

***The policemen were armed & had horses & cattle wagons.***

***They left Mafeking in June 1890.***

***They sent spies & scouts ahead to find directions.***

***They crossed the first river called Macloutsie by the end of June.***

*In July they crossed the Shashi River.*

*They entered Zimbabwe through Mashonaland.*

*They avoided Matebeleland because the Ndebele army was very powerful & was prepared to fight.*

*On the way the Pioneers built Forts (barracks) e.g. Fort Tuli, Fort Victoria (Masvingo), Fort Charter (Gweru) & Fort Salisbury (Harare).*

*They arrived at Fort Salisbury*

*They arrived at Fort Salisbury on 12 September 1890.*

*They put up the Union Jack (British Flag) to show that Zimbabwe had been colonised by Britain.*

*Challenges made by the Pioneer Column:*

*Attack from animals.*

*Death of powerful leaders.*

***Shortage of food.***

***Outbreak of diseases.***

***Cattle pulling the wagons died.***

***Attack from local groups along the way.***

## *CONTRIBUTION OF CECIL JOHN RHODES IN THE COLONISATION OF ZIMBABWE:*

***He sent people to sign treaties with Lobengula.***

***He went to the Queen to get the Royal charter.***

***He formed the BSAC with the aim of colonizing Zimbabwe.***

***He helped to form the pioneer column.***

***He provided money to finance the process of colonisation.***

## *OTHER FACTORS:*

*Missionaries & their activities*

*Availability of raw materials e.g. minerals.*

*They wanted land for farming.*

*They wanted markets.*

*They wanted African labour.*

*Lack of African unity.*

*The activities of hunters who provided information about Zimbabwe's wealth to the colonisers e.g Fredrick Selous the Hunter who led the pioneer column giving them directions.*

*The British government supported colonisation.*

*WHY DID LOBENGULA GAVE THE WHITES A CONCESSION*

*-firstly most historians agree that he was under a lot of pressure from several concession seekers especially after the signing of the Moffat Treaty in 1887.Therefore he granted the concession in the hope tha the British would offer him protection in the event of trouble in the near future.*

*-however despite this he was aware that he would not keep the whites in his territory forever.*

*-in addition he went on to authorise Rhodes through the Rudd concession to take all the necessary steps to exclude other concession seekers.*

*-secondly he was under a lot of pressure from his own Amajaha which was desperate to use force to expel the whites out of their country given the situation it was difficult to Lobengula to kill two birds with one stone.*

*-as a result he granted the concession as a last resort.*

*Criticism of the Rudd Concession;*

*-the main source of controversy is the verbal terms of the concession.*

*-these terms deceived Lobengula into thinking that only ten men would come to Matebeleland & each would dig one hole & leave.*

*-therefore such an easy interpretation of the terms encouraged Lobengula to grant the concession.*

*-also the British lied that their people would abide by the rules of the Ndebele state & these terms were never written in the agreement.*

*-more Reverend Helm was present throughout the negotiations & was biased towards the British interest.*

*-the use of trusted people by Rhodes was a deliberate move to obtain the concession by deceitful means.*

*-it was only later that Lobengula realised that the South African newspapers had several interpretations of the concession.*

*-because of this response Lobengula disregarded the concession asking Rhodes to clarify especially the verbal terms of the concession & the territory covered by the concession.*

*-According to D.R.B Cobin, Lobengula agreed to limit the mining rights to the area between Tati & Ramaquabane but Rudd made the concession to cover Lobengula's whole territory including Mashonaland.*

*-such an observation by Cobin justifies Rhodes' ambition of bringing both Matebeleland & Mashonaland under his authority.*

*-further evidence to prove Lobengula's resistance is the fact that he refused to accept the penetration of the pioneer column only to be defeated in the Anglo - Ndebele War.*

*-this shows that the concession was an illegal document since Lobengula refused to accept its terms.*

*-moreso he refused the promised guns & ammunition knowing well that they were part of the concession.*

*-in October 1889 Jameson was even sent to Bulawayo to persuade Lobengula to allow the British to occupy Mashonaland.*

*-the above is enough evidence that according to Lobengula the Rudd concession was long dead.*

*-Later the pioneer Column avoided confrontation by not passing through Matebeleland.*

*-however there are other white historians who argued that Lobengula agreed to signing the concession & the occupation of Mashonaland.*

*-the avoidance of Matebeleland by the Column was published in London newspapers saying that it was on its way to occupy part of Lobengula's territory. Such stories were mearnt to justify why the Column was accompanied by an army.*

*-the purpose of the army as they argued was to resist possible attack by the Boers & the Portuguese. Yet in reality they feared the Ndebele attacks. If they had been permitted to occupy Matebeland why did they avoided it.*

*-moreso the preparations & organisation of the Pioneer Column was done in secret.*

*-all this is enough evidence to justify that Lobengula had condemned & cancelled the Rudd Concession.*

***QN"Lobengula sold the country" Discuss this view.***

***YES:***

***-he welcomed the several European groups all who came with hidden motives.***

***-he accepted gifts from some of them.***

***-during the Rudd Concession he should have used an independent interpreter who was literate, not biased & who understood western languages.***

***-he restrained his own Amajaha who wanted to attack the whites.***

***-he reversed his father's policy of not carelessly granting concessions to whites.***

***-he signed a document that he did not understood yet he knew he was illiterate.***

***-he misinterpreted his old friendship with J.S Moffat who was now a politician.***

***NO! HE WAS CHEATED***

*-he was under a lot of pressure from concession seekers hence Rudd & his group knew it & took advantage of the pressure.*

*-the delegation bribed Lobengula's trusted senior Indunas who inturn persuaded Lobengula into signing the treaty.*

*-they used Lobengula's trusted former missionary friends C.D Helm & J.S Moffat.*

*-they used legal language that vexed Lobengula who was illiterate*

*-the British government used propaganda to the Boers & Lobengula. This added physiological pressure on Lobengula & made him believe that all the other concession groups were worse than the British.*

## *THE ANGLO-NDEBELE WAR*

## *Questions*

## *CAUSES*

## *Failure to get the Second Rand in Mashonaland:*

## *Rhodes' Imperialism:*

## *The Victorian Incident:*

## *Did the Company want war? NO because*

*-the company had reduced its police force 600 to 100*

*-most horses had been released & taken to South Africa, behaviour of not wanting war.*

*-it was believed that the Ndebele raiding grounds in Botswana, Zambia & Zimbabwe were already occupied or were soon to be occupied.*

*-in Chigwedere's view the company would gradually advance into Matebeleland & take it over without war.*

*EVENTS OF THE WAR*

*RESULTS OF THE WAR*

*THE FIRST CHIMURENGA*

*-the activities of the B.S.A.C in both Mashonaland & Matebeleland were not pleasing to the Africans as the kept on complaining about brutality & oppression.*

*-as a result opposition to colonial rule began to spread.*

*-in 1896 &1897 the Shona & the Ndebele made a combined effort to rise against the whites & this was the first uprising against the rule of the whites.*

*-the grievances of the 2 groups were similar & the uprisings caught the whites unprepared.*

*-also the involvement of the Shona shocked the whites as the y completely misunderstood the behaviour.*

*CAUSES*

*Loss of Land:*

*-this disgusted the Africans as it was their chief source of production. After colonisation the whites began to peg large pieces of land for themselves without consulting the Africans.*

*-as a result the Africans became landless & many became tenants at farms owned by whites while others were herded to the created Gwaai & Shangani reserves as well as Chimanimani & Chishawasha in Mashonaland.*

*-the reserves were infertile, dry, and rocky & infested with tsetse fly.*

*-the loss of land mane Africans to be bitter hence they were prepared to fight fiercely to get their land back.*

*Loss of Cattle*

*-after the war the whites took more than 80% of the Ndebele cattle claiming that they belonged to Lobengula.*

*-what angered the Ndebele is that the whites did not understand the Ndebele organisation that the cattle were controlled by the King on behalf of the people.*

*-more cattle were also taken from the Africans in Victoria,Gutu & Chirumanzu.*

*--the seizure of cattle from the Africans pained them such that by 1896 they were ready to fight to get their cattle back.*

*Settler Brutality*

*-this refers to the harsh rule by the B.S.A.C. The company's system of administration was very harsh to Africans in both Mashonaland & Matebeleland.*

*-it introduced new laws which were designed to consolidate its power in the region.*

*-what angered the Africans is that these laws were foreign & confusing & therefore made it a challenge for the African to continue to live under such circumstances.*

*-worse still the whites regarded themselves as the law wherever they stayed*

*-such brutality angered the Africans & by 1896 they wanted to fight the settlers & turn back the clock to the pre-colonial days.*

*Loss of power & authority by the Chiefs*

*-the extension of the B.S.A.C into Mashonaland & Matebeleland made the Africans to lose their political power, authority & independence e.g many African chiefs especially those who collaborated.*

*-at times the chiefs were beaten in public for refusing to carry out orders or for breaking regulations.*

*-all this angered the African chiefs such that they became prepared to organise their subjects to fight the white to regain their political power.*

*Taxation*

*-the Shona by 1896 had not been defeated by the whites in any way. They still expected the white to remain as visitors & not as rulers.*

*-Yet these visitors demanded that the Shona pay a variety of taxes as the y did in Matebeleland.*

*-worse still the action of sending armies to attack, burn villages of those who would have failed to pay the taxes angered the Africans.*

*-moreso the organisation of the tax collection was so poor but was eventually blamed on the Africans themselves.*

*-the unfairness of the system of taxation was that the Africans had no money to pay to pay the taxes but had to work on white owned farms & mines. However it is regrettable that the working conditions were poor, miserable & presented a challenge to the Africans.*

*-in the end taxation became another major source of irritation to the Africans therefore they wanted to fight to bring it to an end.*

*Forced Labour*

*-it was another bitter reason why the Africans went to war. It served several purposes & was implemented alongside taxation.*

*-in general it was mearnt to promote a cash economy.*

*-However whatever the reasons were forced labour brutalised the Africans in way comparable to slavery as the Africans were severely beaten to work hard & to accept the situation.*

*-in addition forced labour was extremely hated first by the Ndebele & later by the Shona who were dragged unwillingly into the cash economy when there trade with the Portuguese was banned.*

*Loss of Trade*

*-the banning of the lucrative trade between the Shona & the Portuguese in the Zambezi Valley & Eastern Zimbabwe angered the Africans.*

*-this was because it this led to serious shortages of guns & other important goods. As a result the Shona were forced to buy expensive goods from South Africa.*

*-the shortage of goods led many Shona people to work in white owned farms & mines to raise the money for taxes.*

*-this in the end undermined African peasant agriculture especially in Mashonaland.*

*Natural Disasters*

*-the outbreak of rinderpest among the Ndebele & the reaction by the whites by shooting their remaining cattle was interpreted by the Africans as unacceptable cruelty*

*-according to many historians this action by the whites angered the whites more than the disease itself as the Africans had regarded the disease itself as a sign of God's anger about the presents of the settlers.*

*-therefore they strongly believed that they had to take up arms to fight & chase away the settlers.*

*-worse they could not pay the taxes & this made them vulnerable to abuse*

*Abuse of African Women*

*-the presence of the Shona police in Matebeleland was a sign of divide & rule tactics used by the B.S.A.C to & this angered the Ndebele.*

*-this police force ill treated the Ndebele especially during general inspection & tax collection.*

*-the police went on to abuse & rape both married & unmarried women.*

*-by 1896 the Africans especially the Ndebele had no choice but to fight for their women.*

*Jameson Raid*

*-the raid was a catalyst event tha left a power vacuum in Matebeleland. This was because Jameson had taken most soldiers & settlers to Transvaal for raiding.*

*-the raid left the territory undefended thus making the locals/Africans to take an advantage to uprise.*

*EVENTS OF THE WAR*

*-the war zone covered a very large area of Mashonaland & Matebeleland.*

*-the 2 ethnic groups united into a single movement to fight a common enemy (whites).*

*-all the age & social groups of people were involved in the war at different levels of organisation.*

*-also religion played a significant role in the uprisings especially by uniting people*

*-the risings occurred simultaneously & were characterised by guerrilla warfare.*

*-both the groups took advantage of the Jameson raid in the Transvaal to start the uprisings.*

*WAR IN MATEBELELAND:*

*-the risings started in March with the Indunas taking their roles in the political leadership & the military.*

*-all regiments including those that did not fight in the Anglo-Ndebele war were to put a decisive revenge on the whites.*

*-the time of the war was surprising because the rains had ended & the dry season had just begun. The Ndebele hoped that this would give them an advantage of not being affected by bad weather hence they would cross rivers easily.*

*-also the slaughter of their cattle by Jameson had been ended & the spread of rinderpest & cattle diseases had been reduced.*

***-the Ndebele refused to occupy the reserves & continued to stay in the alienated land. Therefore they remained determined to drive out the whites & whatever their agencies.***

***-the Ndebele began by targeting isolated farm houses, police stations, stores owned by whites, mission stations & all those suspected of supporting whites & their capitalism.***

***-the whites were taken by surprise since they wrongly believed that the 1894 defeat of the Africans was final & that the Ndebele with no King lacked a clear political direction.***

*-the solidarity of the several social classes in the Ndebele state was surprised such that the British remarked "it seems that the natives who were making the disturbances are not true Ndebele but the Hole & the Shona." This was because the whites thought that the oppressed Shona in the Ndebele state would escape after the Ndebele defeat in the Anglo-Ndebele war.*

*-in Matebeleland significant battles occurred 10km from Bulawayo at Umguza but the superiority of the weapons of the whites gave them an advantage over the Africans.*

*-however despite these successes the Africans drove the whites to laagers were they avoided direct warfare with the Africans.*

*-also the whites got supplies of weapons from the Cape, Natal, and Transvaal & Bechuanaland. In addition the British troops came to give assistance.*

*-another important factor to made the whites to defeat the Africans is that their army fought from one command.*

*-However it is sad that despite their efforts the Ndebele surrendered.*

*Reasons for the defeat of the Ndebele in the war:*

*-the whites had superior weapons such as the maxim guns, pounder guns & horses. These brutally assaulted the Africans.*

*-the whites unlike the Ndebele had effective military strategies e.g a centralised command. When the*

*-the Mlimo priest gave the Africans wrong prophesies because when the war began the Ndebele were told by the priests to leave an open route to South Africa so that the whites would use it as their escape route. However it is sad that the same route was used by the whites to bring in more troops & supplies to the country.It were these supplies that helped to defeat the Africans.*

*-the ndebele were not supported by some of their colleagues who decided to stay out of the war.This s evidenced by one chief who remarked that “our own people don't want to fight but want to sit still."*

*-in addition to this many Shona people refused to partner with the Ndebele.*

*-there were also serious divisions & disagreements within the Ndebele on how to fight the whites. The two main factions were(a)the young who wanted Nyamanda to be their King of the rebellion.(b) most older members wanted Umlugulu to lead the rebellions while other elder members especially chiefs within the same group wanted Mfeleza.Others wanted negotiations. These disagreements weakened the struggle to a greater extent & by July the rebellions were almost over & the Ndebele surrendered.*

*-Rhodes sought an Indaba with the Ndebele at Matopos. The meeting was held in August & the Ndebele delegation was led by Umlugulu. It began on 21 August & ended on 16 September for several reasons.*

*-at the meeting it was agreed that the revolutionaries were the Ndebele & they were accused of mass murder & other serious crimes*

*-also all Ndebele weapons had to be surrendered to the B.S.A.C government.*

*-in addition several officials of the Mlimo cult were to be punished while other senior Indunas were to be recognised & these were to be paid salaries.*

*WAR IN MASHONALAND:*

*-the B.S.A.C was very convinced that the Shona were grateful of their rule because the whites protected them from the wrath of the Ndebele.*

*-however the Shona were weak & divided & this made the B.S.A.C to conclude that "no one who knew the Shona ever expected them to rise & even if they did they hoped that the white soldiers would simply march into Mashonaland & settle things down."*

*-the Shona had much the same reasons as the Ndebele for rebelling.*

*-their risings began Mashayamombe an area situated between Mashonaland & Matebeleland.*

*-a nephew of chief Mashayamombe named Muzhizho was sjamboked by the whites & this led in violence in the area by the Africans.*

*-in revenge the Africans attacked 2 white traders & a farmer & the revolts spread further in Mashonaland.*

*-however Mashayamombe's resistance did not last as he was short dead as he tried to escape & his death led to serious divisions among Shona chiefs.*

*-from then the struggle took a new direction from that of the Ndebele as several zvimurenga began in Mashonaland.*

*-as the Shona fought they lacked a centralised high command & had no regiments like the Ndebele. This made fighting to be organised at a local level by traditional & political leaders who used guerrilla warfare.*

*-however their efforts should not be underestimated as they were to some extent also able to harass the WHITES AS THEIR ATTACKS WERE LESS PREDICTABLE.*

*ROLE OF SPIRIT MEDIUMS*

*-the role of the mediums in the risings is very debatable among historians.*

*-however during the war the B.S.A.C largely blamed the spirit mediums & the African priests of the Mwari cult for causing the outbreak of the revolution. One scholar observed that "with the locust, drought & rinderpest to assist them the Mlimo priest had little difficult with working on the superstition & myth of the Ndebele.*

*-in addition the British newspaper in 1897 commented that the Mlimo & his followers seized the opportunity & prophesised that the whites were doomed.*

*-this is supported by T.O Ranger who noted that the spirit mediums were behind the occurrence & spread of the revolution in Mashonaland.*

*-however other historians such as J.Cobins have argued against the involvement of the mediums. They argued that the spirit mediums & their religion were futile & had no significance in the results of the revolution.*

*-another scholar in support of the mediums observed that "the assurances & support of Mkwati & his Ndebele alliances ere also given to Kaguvi & Nehanda so as to motivate people to join the struggle.*

*-this is enough evidence to show the significance of the spirit mediums in the 1896-97 uprisings.*

*-in addition the threat of famine caused by locust led several Shona leaders to consult their religious leaders for guidance.*

*-the ability of the spirit mediums to successfully engage in the war is shown clearly by Nehanda's role in supplying muti for protection to fighter in the Mazoe area.*

*-this is supported by T.O Ranger who notes that Nehanda was well respected because she was a cure spirit who herself said she could look after her children & could give them protection without bloodshed.*

*-Over & above the Shona joined the struggle as a result of the influence of the spirit mediums.*

*RESULTS OF THE WAR*

*-*

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

***REASONS WHY THE SHONA UPRISINGS EXTENDED INTO 1897:***

***-the Shona began the rebellions much later than the Ndebele.***

***-the guerrilla type of warfare used by the Shona made it difficult for the whites to flush them out of the caves & mountains.***

*-the settlers insisted on unconditional surrender unlike in Matebeleland. This was because there were several independent chiefs who had joined the struggle for different reasons & at different times.*

*-the Shona attacks were less predictable hence they were able to harass the whites for the longest time.*

*-spirit mediums played a significant role of motivating people to continue to fight. It was only after the capture & execution of Kaguvi & Nehanda in 1897 that the Shona resistence weakened & finally they surrendered.*

*WHY WERE THE AFRICANS DEFEATED?*

*-in Matebeleland the senior Indunas surrendered for peace because they wanted the people to start a new farming season.*

*-the Africans could not match the superior tactics & weapons used by whites. In addition the whites had better mobility on horses & chariots.*

*-the whites were assisted by some African collaborators such as Khama O Botswana & Lewanika who provided extra soldiers.*

*-the Ndebele & the Shona started the rebellions at different times & this was a sign of lack of unity which contributed to weak resistence by the Africans.*

*-the Shona political structure was weak as the African chiefs were much divided hence they joined the struggle at different times & fought the struggle for different reasons (the concept of several zvimurenga).*

*-the capture & execution of significant spirit mediums such as Kaguvi & Nehanda discouraged the Africans since they had been pillars of strength & faith in the struggle.*

## *REASONS WHY THE SHONA ROSE IN 1896 & NOT BEFORE THAT DATE:*

*-the Shona risings were motivated by the Ndebele. It must be known that the Shona eventhough they didn't rise in 1896 they already hated the whites. They thought that the whites were visitors who would one day go but when they realised that they wanted to rule they became very angry.*

*-in addition there was no evidence that they had been conquered like in the case of the Ndebele. They had not signed any treaty & they therefore believed that it was there right to violently evict the whites.*

*-the concentration of the whites in Matebeleland gave them the opportunity to start the risings.*

*-the influence of traditional leaders & spirit mediums such as Mkwati did not only give courage to the Ndebele but also to the Shona.*

*THE COLONIAL PERIOD*

*-colonial rule in Zimbabwe can best be studied by examining two main periods i.e the Company period & the Settler period.*

*THE COMPANY STATE (1890-1923):*

*-it covers the period when Southern Rhodesia was ruled by the B.S.A.C.The company favoured capitalism & ruled using the Royal Charter.*

*-the rule of the company saw the suppression of Africans especially during the 1896-7 uprisings & this had far reaching impact on the future of Southern Rhodesia.*

*-most historians agree that eventhough the Africans were defeated & submitted to colonisation, the whites considered them a threat as they had been never before.*

*-according to Ranger the defeat of the Africans brought significant changes in the character & nature of colonial rule & many of these changes were not for the benefit of Africans.*

*-after the defeat several strategies were created by the B.S.A.C to consolidate its power.*

*-this began with the Order-in-Council of 1894 but it must be remembered that the legal right to rule the country by the B.S.A.C were laid down in the Royal Charter.*

*-this Order-in-Council enforced the Royal Charter & allowed for the amalgamation of Mashonaland & Matebeleland. It also approved the creation of the Gwaai & Shangani Reserves.*

*-in 1898 another Order-in-Council was created & it main emphasis was to begin the process of enforcing colonial rule. It also gave the country the name Southern Rhodesia & an administration structure was set up. Also an administrator was chosen to lead the Legislative Council. The administration had the executive powers to control the functions of the government & to appoint government officials. The Legislative Council created laws for the country &it also made it clear that all regulations affecting Africans had to be approved by Britain before they were implemented by the B.S.A.C.*

*CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANY RULE*

*-after the country administration was set up a civil service was created to run the government departments established.*

*-after this the government began to talk of economic expansion. This was to be done by extending all the necessary support to the settlers who owned the farms & mines. These mines & farms depended heavily on African labour there after 1900 the company began to implement measures to strengthen position.*

*COLONIAL POLICIES:*

*-the first one was the Order-in-Council of 1894.This order combined Mashonaland & Matebeleland & created the Gwaai & Shangani Reserves.*

*The 1898 Order-in-Council*

*-it named the country Southern Rhodesia &removed all African chiefs who were against the activities of the whites. These were replaced by puppet chiefs who supported the whites.*

*-it also created more reserves for the Africans. This creation of reserves was a deliberate attempt to create artificial poverty which would in turn force the Africans move to find labour on mines & farms owned by whites.*

*-through this policy more than 60% of Africans lived in reserves by 1920.Most of these reserves were situated roads, railway lines &markets. Worse still the Africans were not given any form of assistance to improve production .This differs sharply with the whites who were given loans & free scientific advice to improve production.*

*Master  & Servant Act (1901)*

*-it defined Africans as servants & whites as masters while it also barred Africans to abandon work to find work somewhere without permission. This was punishable by a fine or a jail sentence. Also it became illegal for Africans to strike.*

*Taxation*

*-several taxes were introduced such as hut, dog, dip, cattle e.t.c. However the most controversial was hut & dog taxes. Hut tax was mearnt to raise revenue as well as to force the Africans to find work on white owned mines & farms. Initially it was paid in any form but it was later transformed to be paid in cash.*

*As for dog tax the Africans had to pay for every dog they kept as well as the vaccination for those dogs.*

*Land Bank Act (1912)*

*-it led to the creation of the Land Bank in1912.the bank provided loans to white farmers only so that they can improve production. They were also given a 5 year grace period before they started to repay the loans.*

*European Produce Act (1920)*

*-it controlled the prices of agricultural goods. Through the Act the prices of African produce were less than that of their white partners. This was clear discrimination as far as prices of agricultural products was concerned.*

*1920 Order-in-Council (1920)*

*-the Order set aside 23% of land for African reserves, 32% for whites & 45% as alienated land (for future generations)*

*-this was very unfair because the Africans were the majority yet they got very little as compared to the whites.*

*-It was this unfairness that led to the Morris Carter commission of 1925.-*

*Land Apportionment Act (1930-1)*

*-the Act laid down the principle of complete separation & development of races & in areas allocated to each race its interest were of great importance. Members of other races were not allowed to buy land in areas which were not theirs. This Act remained the basis of land ownership & greatly affected the Africans negatively.*

*-however it gave Europeans the confidence to bring capital & develop the country.*

*-sadly many Africans found themselves living on land which actually by1931 was declared part of European. Others who chose to stay became labourers or squatters.*

*Maize Control Act(1934)*

*-this protected white farmers from competition with blacks. It classified maize into grade A & B.*

*-Grade A was for whites & it fetched higher prices on the market than grade B for Africans which had a lower price on the market.*

*-this was pure discrimination which resulted in the whites buying maize from the Africans & resold it on the markets for high prices.*

*Cattle Levy Act (1934)*

*-it also paid less for cattle from Africans & paid high prices for cattle from whites. This was Daylight robbery because it robbed the Africans of their high valued cattle.*

*Industrial Reconciliation Act (1934)*

*-it denied Africans the right to form trade unions & reserved high paying jobs for whites.*

*-however because of labour shortages it was later that Africans became teachers, nurses e.t.c.*

*-largely the Act denied the Africans access to money & social  security while at the same time it intensified poor working conditions.*

*Native Passes Act (1936)*

*-it made to all black males a must to carry passes. If they had no passes they had to carry identity papers which the white man could demand at any time.*

*-as a result the law eroded black man their freedom of movement from place to place.*

*Native Registration Act (1934)*

*-it demanded that all Africans be registered yet the voting procedure was very unfair because it ended up depending on the amount of property one possessed.*

*Racial Discrimination Act (1934)*

*-it banned social interaction between races e.g it became an offence for a black person to share a toilet with a white person or to mix in schools & hotels.-*

*The Land Husbandry Act (1951)*

*-it provided permission for the compulsory reorganisation of all African reserves. Infact it divided the reserves into small individual plots & spared some pieces of land for other land uses such as the construction of diptanks,boreholes,grazing land e.t.c.*

*-all these small plots had to be registered & staying on unregistered was very illegal. In line with this statement the act was determined to drive the Africans to seek employment in urban areas.*

*COLONIAL ECONOMY*

*-immediately after the colonisation of Zimbabwe the whites focused on two major economic activities, agriculture & mining.*

*MINING*

*-Rhodesia was colonised because of the hope to find the second rand.With the arrival of the B.S.A.C in Mashonaland there were high hopes to find the minerals. However by 1902 the whites were satisfied that the quantity of the minerals they expected was unavailable &that there was need to accept the reality.*

*-a second known as The Reconstruction Period from 1903 to 1912 & this was dorminated by agriculture.*

*Impact of mining on African communities:*

*-the intensive exploitation of minerals led to the establishment of several urban areas such as Hwange, Zvishavane, Mhangura e.t.c. In this capacity mining became a source of economic growth & development.*

*-the mines provided employment to Africans & this allowed them to earn money y to pay taxes & other r expenses.*

*-mines became centres of cultural exchange*

*-however Afro-centric historians have argued that the mines were centres of underdevelopment since Africans were heavily exploited. This means that they had no time to carry out other economic activities such as agriculture for the benefit of their families.*

*-the idea of forced labour adopted by the mine owner was similar to slavery & this undermined African dignity.*

*AGRICULTURE*

*-after colonisation agriculture was expanded & it was not long before the white farm & mine owners began to complain of labour shortages.*

*LABOUR SHORTAGES & SOLUTIONS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA:*

*-the expansion of mining & farming activities by settlers increased the demand for more labour & it was the Africans who were expected to provide this labour.-*

***Methods used by the B.S.A.C to obtain labour:***

***Taxation:***

***-a number of taxes were introduced as an indirect way of forcing the Africans to provide labour so as to drive the country's economy.***

***-the taxes included dog, hut, dip, cattle, grazing taxes e.t.c. Initially they could be paid in any form but later it became a must that they were to be paid in cash.***

***-according to historians the taxes were not mearnt to raise revenue but it was a clever way of forcing Africans into a money economy.***

***-at first the Africans resisted by expanding production in agriculture at their homesteads as well as selling cattle.***

***-however some went to find jobs in white owned farms & mines but were still paid Bachelor's wages.***

*-this was a deliberate attempt to make sure that the Africans would not save enough money to pay taxes.*

*-despite all the efforts by the Africans a permanent labour force became the order of the day.*

*-overally in the end taxation led several African men to leave their home to find jobs in mines & farms.*

*Forced Labour:*

*-it was another method used to recruit labour. To do this the Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau was established with its major function to search & supply labour in Southern Rhodesia.*

*-its Director, the Native Commissioner & his agents had a network of offices in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia & Nyasaland.*

*-in these areas peasants were simply ROUNDED UP BY THE AGENTS & handed over to the Bureau.*

*-also villages were raided & in the process burnt crops, homes & grain stores of those Africans who did not the taxes.*

*-such methods were designed to force the Africans to accept the rule of the whites.*

*Land Theft:*

*-after realising that taxation & forced labour was not providing enough labour for mines & farms the whites went further to take steps to rob the Africans of their land by forcing them to move to live in reserves were land was unproductive & living conditions very poor. It were these conditions that would force the Africans to move to mines & farms to find employment. Others preferred to enter into labour contract with the whites to avoid evictions.*

*-at times Africans  were not paid their wages until the farmer got harvest as a result most Africans were forced to remain tied to one farm.*

*Migrant Labour:*

*-the failure to obtain labour in Southern Rhodesia forced many whites to recruit labour from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland & Mozambique to solve labour shortages.*

*Methods used by Africans to resist exploitation:*

*-absentism, desertions, breaking machines, pretended to be ill, caused accidents at the work place, sabotage.*

***THE RISE OF SETTLER AGRICULTURE & THE DEMISE OF AFRICAN PEASANT AGRICULTURE:***

***-after 1908 there was a change in government agriculture policy after the realisation that the idea of the second rand was a myth.***

***-a Land Commission which had been set up in 1905 had advised that it was the whites had to diversify the economy by encouraging settler agriculture. Moreover the company hoped to make huge profits from the sale of land robbed from the Africans as well through the increased use of the railway.***

*-this view is supported by Mashingaidze who observed that after 1910 settler agriculture received a tremendous boost as the company focused its attention on agriculture development & the realisation that land was an asset.*

*-during the same period several laws were passed to make sure that the African farmer did not compete with the white farmer.*

*-this is evidenced by the Chief Native Commissioner H.Taylor who indicated that "the native should be trained not so much to be a competitor with the whiteman in the business of life, but to be a useful auxiliary to help in the progress of the country.*

*Steps taken by the B.S.A.C to promote settler agriculture:*

*-the establishment f the Department of Agriculture in 1908.Its function was to give advice to white farmers. It also carried out researches & implemented the general agriculture policy in the interest of the whites. This Department did a lot of work by importing several scientific methods of production from Europe.*

*-research stations were set up in both Mashonaland & Matebeleland to experiment & produce crops that would yield high quantities of grain as well as resisting tropical diseases & pests.*

*-in the Department maize experiments were given the most attention. Also new crops such as barley, sunflower & potatoes were grown.*

*-the department also realised the importance of conservation of natural resources.*

*-all these measures were mearnt to benefit the whites to a larger extent.*

*The Land Bank (1912)*

*-it was established to provide loans to white farmers so that they can establish themselves on the farms & expand agricultural activities.*

*-the farmers were also given access to the use of rail & road as well as machinery & seeds. This was never done to Africans.*

*-new markets such as the G.M.B & D.M.B were also introduced for the benefit of the whites. Other international markets were established in the U.K & South Africa.*

*-it was then that for the first time maize was exported to these countries in1909.By 1914 beef was being exported to South Africa & U.K.Eventhough these exports were not very significant it was to the whites a great move in their efforts to develop settler agriculture.*

*-several laws were established inorder to eliminate black from competition with the whites. These included the Maize Control Act & the Master & Servant Act.*

*-also many whites with a lot of  experience in agriculture were invited to come to Rhodesia & were given incentives & as a result they bought very large pieces of land that had been taken away from Africans.*

*-the whites also adopted the use of forced labour on their farms as more African man continued to be evicted from their land.*

*-they also expanded Reserve areas & as a result many Africans became wage earners who had to find jobs at white owned farms.*

*THE LAND QUESTION*

*-Zimbabwe was colonised as part of the scramble for Africa. After colonisation land dispossession appropriation by whites continued to anger the Africans.The same land issue played a significant role in the rise of mass nationalism between 1945 & 1980.*

*STEPS TAKEN BY THE SETTLERS & THIER GOVERNMENT TO DISPOSSESS THE AFRICANS OF THEIR LAND*

*-The Order-in Council of 1894.*

*-the Order-in-Council of 1898.*

*The Executive Council of 1902.*

*-this was erected after the government realised that the First Chimurenga had left both the Africans & whites bitter.*

*-it allowed for the creation of more reserves while the whites were to occupy the Highveld which had the best lands & climate in the country.*

*-according to historians Phimister, Palmer & Moyana the land distribution created widespread criticism. This was because of its unfairness.*

*The Private Location Ordinance Act (1908):*

*-it limited the number of whites who lived on whiteman owned land. Those who remanied were allowed to enter into labour agreements with whites. All extra whites had to pushed into reserves hence the period 1908-1914 became known as the push period.*

*-as a result many Africans were moved into reserves &by 1950 about 2300 owned 19 million hectares of land while 21 million Africans owned750 000 hectares.Yet the whites still complained that the African areas were still large.*

-

*The 1914 Reserve Commission:*

*-IT was appointed to delimit reserves for Africans in 1914.The aim of this was to push more Africans into reserves so as to eliminate them from competition with whites in the economy.*

*-the main result of the Commission was that it recommended that the African reserves were too big & had reduced.*

*The 1920 Order-in-Council:*

*-it implemented the recommendations of the 1914 Reserve Commission. It took more land away from many African families & pushed them into reserves were overcrowding & overstocking became common. The order was followed by The Morris Carter Commission.*

*The 1925 Morris Carter Commission:*

*-it reported that many Africans were in favour of land segregation but it never reported the grievances of the African as a result it recommended land segregation.*

*-its recommendations led to the creation of the Land Apportionment Act of 1931.*

*The1930 Land Apportionment Act:*

*-it was created by the Legislative Council after a white people referendum in 1922.This referendum led to 1923 Constitution which spelt how Southern Rhodesia should be governed. The Act resulted in many Africans being evicted from their homelands to stay in reserves.*

*-the L.A.A divided the country into areas mearnt for white & black people. Some other land was reserved for other uses such as game reserves. It also made it illegal for Africans to by land outside reserves. By doing so it promote separate development while at the same time giving little consideration for the African.*

*-according to T.O Ranger & Moyana the Act became the cornerstone of Rhodesian injustice because it created & legalised racial segregation by putting the Africans in a permanent state of slavery.*

*-it also created a horse & rider relationship between Africans & whites.*

*The National Land Husbandry Act of 1951:*

*-the Land Apportionment Act of 1930 resulted in serious problem in reserves such overstocking, overcrowding, poor harvests starvation & general economic stagnation.*

*-despite all this the whites continued to blame Africans for these problems especially shifting cultivation & corruption by local chiefs in the allocation of land.*

*-in 1951 they passed this Husbandry work in an attempt to solve the problems.*

*-the aims of the act were to promote good husbandry, destocking & the protection of the environment.*

*-in addition the government hoped to end the system whereby Africans spent part of their time in the reserves as farmers after which they would move to towns to find employment. Only to return the next season.*

*-however it must be noted that the movement of Africans was a result of the land policies created by the whites themselves.*

*THE LEVEL OF WORKER CONSCIOUSNESS IN COLONIAL ZIMBABWE:*

## *THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA & NYASALAND (1953-1963)*

### *REASONS FOR THE CREATION OF THE FEDERATION:*

*To attract investment in the 3 territories.*

*To cut administration costs.*

*To create a big market for goods produced in the federation.*

*To improve the availability of electricity.*

*To make sure cheap labour was available.*

*To improve communication networks.*

*To protect the interests of whites.*

*To promote the independence of the 3 territories.*

*To have one official language.*

*ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE FEDERATION:*

*POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENTS:*

*-it preserved the rule of the whites in central Africa between 1953 & 1963.*

*-it improved the security of the settlers.*

*-it avoided the isolation of Southern Rhodesia.*

*-it prevented the spread of Boer influence.*

*-it prevented Southern Rhodesia from being colonised by the Boers of South Africa.*

*-it made Britain to be very strong in Central Africa.*

*-it led to the growth of African nationalism in Southern Africa.*

*ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS:*

*-it led to the building of the Kariba Dam which provided fish & entertainment to people.*

*-the Kariba Dam also produced electricity.*

*-the Hwange Coal mining was expanded.*

*-irrigation projects such as the Kafue Height project was began at the floodplains of the dam.*

*-cash crop farming was also expanded.*

*-in many towns factories & industries were built.*

*-infrastructure was also expanded (roads, bridges e.t.c)*

*SOCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS:*

*-it improved the standard of living of people even though the provision of services was not fair.*

*-population increased in the Federation countries.*

*-Salisbury was made the capital city of Rhodesia.*

*-the University of Southern Rhodesia was built.*

*ROLES PLAYED BY BRITAIN IN THE FORMATION OF THE FEDERATION:*

*-it refused partnership with settlers & chose a federation of whites & Africans.*

*-it sent representatives to find out the views of Africans about the idea of the Federation.*

*-it sent representatives to the Victoria Falls Conference to lay down the foundation of the federation.*

*-the Prime Minister of Britain Winston Churchill supported the formation of the federation in newspapers, T.Vs & radios.*

*-it provided financial support.*

*-between 1951 & 1952 it carried out the London Conference to finish the creation of the federation.*

*-it built roads & railway lines to move labour.*

*-it established offices of the Rhodesia Native labour Bureau(R.N.L.B) in Nyasaland & Northern Rhodesia to help obtain & move labour.*

*PROBLEMS FACED DURING THE FEDERATION:*

*POLITICAL PROBLEMS:*

*-banning of African political parties.*

*-Africans were arrested for opposing the federation.*

*-division of African nationalists as a result of the federation.*

*-*

*-*

*ECONOMIC PROBLEMS:*

*-unfair development in the Federation of countries e.g. Southern Rhodesia benefited more.*

*-cash crop farming disturbed African agriculture.*

*-forced reduced production in African small industries.*

*-*

*-*

*SOCIAL PROBLEMS:*

*-forced labour.*

*-food shortages in farms & mines.*

*-many people died because of forced labour.*

*-discrimination of Africans in social services (schools, hospitals).*

*-African education was not promoted. Many Africans remained working as cheap labour.*

*METHODS USED BY AFRICANS TO OPPOSE THE FEDERATION:*

*-they did strikes, demonstrations, boycotts, go slows & sit ins.*

*-they damaged machines.*

*-they wrote petitions to the federation government expressing their unhappiness.*

*-they formed protest movements e.g. the City Youth League.*

*-they formed political parties e.g. A.N.C (African National Congress).These parties demanded political independence.*

*REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE FEDERATION:*

*- The rise of African nationalism & the demand for political independence.*

*- Political violence in the federation countries disturbed economic activities*

***CHIMURENGA 2:***

***CAUSES:***

***LAND & THE RISE OF MASS NATIONALISM***

***THE UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:***

***THE INTERNAL SETTLEMENT:***

***THE LANCASTER HOUSE AGREEMENT:***

***-"The differences between Z.A.N.U & Z.A.P.U strategies of warfare were more of terrain than ideology."Discuss.***

| ZANU | ZAPU |
|---|---|
| -ideology used was socialism. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***-they started fighting in 1966 & used conventional type of warfare.*** | |
| ***-they mobilised masses.*** | |
| ***-used light weapons.*** | |
| ***recruitment*** | |
| | |
| | |

## *INDEPENDENT ZIMBABWE:*

## *ANALYSE ZIMBABWE'S FOREIGN POLICIES SINCE 2000:*

***Zimbabwe's relations with other countries date back to the colonial period. From the year 2000, Zimbabwe has maintained these cordial political and economic relations which started especially during the period of the war of liberation in the 1960s and 1970s with Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries as well as other international countries.***

***To begin with, Zimbabwe's foreign relations extend worldwide. Relations with some countries are closer than others. This is seen by the fact that in SADC, countries such as Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania have great influence on politics in the country. Both Angola and Namibia have been & are still Zimbabwe`s closest military allies in the region.***

***Secondly after 2000, Zimbabwe has mantained its military support for the FRELIMO government in Mozambique against the western sponsored RENAMO led by Alfonso Dhlakama who after 2000 has always threatened to destabilise that country.***

***Thirdly after 2000, Zimbabwe continued fighting in the D.R.C War alongside Angola and Namibia to defend the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) against a Rwandan and Ugandan sponsored invasion. The war had started in 1998 & was ended by Zimbabwe in 2002.***

***In addition Zimbabwe has several missions in SADC and other African countries. According to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, these missions play a vital role in mobilising moral and diplomatic support for Zimbabwe within SADC, the African Union and other international organisation.***

***Also even though it is not a member of the Southern African Customs Union, (SACU), Zimbabwe is South Africa`s largest trading partner in the whole of SADC & along these lines South Africa has greater economic influence over Zimbabwe. This relations is supported by the by the number of Zimbabwe who live & work in that country despite the 2008 & 2015 xenophobia which our government strongly criticised.***

***Moreso Zimbabwe after 2000 has maintained diplomatic relations with almost every African country. This can be seen by the refusal by A.U countries at the just ended A.U Summit to allow the International Criminal Court to arrest & try the President of South Sudan Omar Al-Bashir.***

***Moreover the country today maintains embassies throughout African countries. The country also maintains embassies in the following regions: Western Europe (Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Russia); the Americas and the Caribbean (Brazil, Cuba, Canada, United States), Asia (China, Malaysia, Japan) & Middle East (Pakistan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia).***

***However Zimbabwe`s closest links have been with its former colonial power Britain. Unfortunately, the past decade has witnessed a change in this relationship with the Zimbabwean government accusing Britain of failing to support the land reform as agreed under the Lancaster House Agreement of 1979. But despite the disturbed political relations, many Zimbabweans continue to live, work and study in Britain.***

***Above all after the economic sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe by the European Union(E.U), the government of Zimbabwe has adopted a "look east" policy which improved political and diplomatic relations with East Asian countries such as Malaysia and China.***

***Also Zimbabwe is a member of the United Nations & has continued to be part of peacekeeping missions e.g in Sudan, Ivory Coast (Cote d`Ivoire) and Burundi. After 2000, Zimbabwe has played a leading role in training peacekeepers in SADC and has the Regional Peacekeeping Training Center (RPTC).***

***To add on Zimbabwe is a part to several United Nations treaties & Conventions. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women & the Convention on the Rights of the Child e.t.c***

***As a member of the African Union (AU) Zimbabwe has signed treaties under the African Union such as The African Charter on Human and People`s Rights & The Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union (signed in November 2003);***

***In conclusion Zimbabwe's relations with other countries date back during the colonial period. From the year 2000, Zimbabwe has maintained these cordial political and economic relations which started especially during the period of the war of liberation in the 1960s and 1970s with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries as well as other international countries.***